



Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-95-114
Wednesday
14 June 1995

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-95-114

CONTENTS

14 June 1995

NOTICE: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Reportage on Auto Talks Under WTO Rules	1
Murayama: Talks To Continue [KYODO]	1
Hashimoto on Timing of Talks [KYODO]	1
Industry Welcomes Talks Resumption [KYODO]	2
Murayama Previews Topics for G-7 Summit [KYODO]	2
Murayama Leaves for G-7, Paris Summits [KYODO]	2
'Sources' Preview Murayama-Clinton Meeting [KYODO]	3
Official Reviews Issues for Halifax Summit [NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN 13 Jun]	3
G-7 Urged To Discuss Monetary System at Summit [KYODO]	5
Officials 'Perplexed' at PC Use at Summit [KYODO]	5
Kamei, Pena 'Toning Down' Aviation Demands [KYODO]	6
Agreement To Shoulder USFJ Expenses Viewed [YOMIURI SHIMBUN 4 Jun]	6
Official Views Normalization Talks With DPRK [KYODO]	8
Igarashi on DPRK Nuclear Accord With U.S. [KYODO]	8
'Source': ROK, DPRK Made Private Contact [YOMIURI SHIMBUN 13 Jun]	8
Kono Protests Nuclear Tests by France [KYODO]	9
Osaka, Ho Chi Minh City To Sign Economic Pact [KYODO]	9

Tokyo Extending Aid to Developing Nations	10
Uzbekistan: 12.7 Billion Yen [KYODO]	10
SRV: 7 Million Yen [KYODO]	10
Cambodia: 3.31 Billion Yen [KYODO]	10
Fiji: 581 Million Yen [KYODO]	10
Peru: 966 Million Yen [KYODO]	10
BOJ Head Concerned About Possible 'Downswing' [KYODO]	11
NLA Proposes 4 'Regional Blocs' for Trade [KYODO]	11
Corporate Bankruptcies Continue at High Level [KYODO]	12
Commission Head on Extending Special Tax Cut [KYODO]	12
IBM Japan To Begin Internet-Related Business [KYODO]	13
DA To Set Up 'Information Headquarters' [TOKYO SHIMBUN 12 Jun]	13
Sakigake Sets Golan Heights PKO Conditions [KYODO]	13
Panel Visits U.S. Military Research Centers [DRC May]	14
Upper House Rejects Murayama Censure Motion [KYODO]	15
No Vote in Upper House on No-War Resolution [KYODO]	15
Budget Panel Rejects Move To Oust Chairman [KYODO]	16
Government Asked To Keep Rice Price Unchanged [KYODO]	16
First Tender Slated for Imported Rice 26 Jul [KYODO]	16
Guidelines on Genetically Altered Food Viewed [KYODO]	17

North Korea

Reportage on Nuclear Talks Agreement With U.S.	17
Vice Foreign Minister Meets Press [Pyongyang Radio]	17
KCNA Cites Comments	19
North, South Disagree on Pact Meaning [KYODO]	20
Meeting Marks Kim Chong-il 1983 PRC Visit [KCNA]	20
Youth Delegation Departs; Japanese Group Arrives [KCNA]	20
Cuban Air Force Group Visits Historic Sites [Pyongyang Radio]	21
Departs for Home 10 Jun [Pyongyang Radio]	21
Reunification Favored by Foreign Parties [KCNA]	21
Police Raid on Churches in ROK Denounced [Pyongyang Radio]	22
Russians Express 'Reverence' for Kim Il-song [KCNA]	23
Syrian Envoy Writes Poems Revering Kim Il-song [KCNA]	23
Foreign Publications Carry Kim Il-song's Works [KCNA]	24
Kim Il-song's Internationalism Applauded [KCNA]	24

Decision To Preserve Kim Il-song's Body Lauded	25
Daily Applauds Decision [KCNA]	25
Hong Song-nam Hails Decision [Pyongyang Radio]	26
Soldiers Praise Decision [Pyongyang Radio]	27
Officials, Workers Hail Decision [KCNA]	27
Power Plant Workers Laud Decision [Pyongyang Radio]	28
Kim Chong-il Thanks Military Units, Workers [KCNA]	29
Kim Chong-il Thanks Veterans for Work [KCNA]	29
Kim Chong-il Praises Hungsan Mine Model Miner [Pyongyang Radio]	29
Trade Union Propagandists Climb Chong-il Peak [KCNA]	29
Paper Calls Independence 'Lifeblood of Country' [KCNA]	30
Paper on Following Revolutionary Way of Life [KCNA]	30
Workers Urged To Greet WPK Anniversary [KCNA]	31
Memorial Service Held for Fighter Kim Chol-chu [KCNA]	31
Yi Chong-ok, Others Attend [Pyongyang Radio]	32
Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol at Film Screening [KCNA]	33
Status Report on South Hamgyong Province Crop [Pyongyang Radio]	33
Fatherland Liberation War Museum Guides Cited [KCNA]	33

South Korea

Reportage on U.S.-DPRK Nuclear Talks Accord	34
Accord To Spur Technical Cooperation [YONHAP]	34
U.S.: Acceptance Implies ROK LWR [YONHAP]	34
DPRK Implies Acceptance [YONHAP]	35
Disagreement on KEDO Budget [MUNHWA ILBO 14 Jun]	35
Reactor Construction Plan Detailed [TONG-A ILBO 14 Jun]	36
U.S. Confirms Central Role for South [YONHAP]	36
Further on Role; Liaison Office [Seoul Radio]	37
DPRK Says It Agreed to U.S. Reactors [Seoul Radio]	37
Dailies View Agreement [HANGYORE SINMUN 14 Jun, etc.]	37
YONHAP Analyzes Agreement	39
Nuclear Plant Downtime World's 4th Lowest [YONHAP]	41
DPRK Said Still Using Kim Il-song's Name [YONHAP]	41
DPRK Plans To Preserve Kim Il-song Viewed [KYONGHYANG SINMUN 14 Jun]	41
N-S Commodity Exchanges at \$30 Million in May [YONHAP]	42
Firm To Build DPRK Cement Distribution Center [YONHAP]	42
Ministry Lauds Japan's Comfort Women Project [YONHAP]	43
Deputy Minister, Yugoslavs Discuss Economic Ties [Belgrade TANJUG]	43
Rally at Cathedral Protests Police Raid [YONHAP]	43
Head of Mint Dismissed Over Bank Note Diversion [YONHAP]	43
Deputy Premier Holds News Conference [YONHAP]	43
Election Commission Head Urges Fair Elections [YONHAP]	44
Launching of Local Election Campaigns Reported [YONHAP]	44
Kim Tae-chung To Campaign for DP Candidates [YONHAP]	44
DLP Vows 'Costless Campaign' in Elections [YONHAP]	45
Yim Sa-pin Enters Kyonggi Gubernatorial Race [YONHAP]	45
DP Candidate for Kangwon Governorship Withdraws [YONHAP]	45
Lawmakers Resign To Run in Local Elections [YONHAP]	46
President Kim Urges Promotion of Women's Role [YONHAP]	46
Kim Yong-sam Announces Agricultural Aid Plan [YONHAP]	46
Army To Move 30th Garrison Out of Palace [YONHAP]	47

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Cambodia

Ranariddh, Swedish Minister Hold Meeting [<i>Phnom Penh Radio</i>]	48
Villagers Say SRV Troops Encroaching on Land [<i>AFP</i>]	48
Khmer Rouge Official Condemns Conscription [<i>Radio PGNUNS</i>]	48
Commentary Condemns Khmer Rouge Mine-Laying [<i>Phnom Penh Radio</i>]	50

Indonesia

Alatas on NAM Call for North-South Dialogue [<i>Jakarta Radio</i>]	50
Editorial Views Islands Dispute With Malaysia [<i>SUARA PEMBARUAN 12 Jun</i>]	51
Editorial Views Discussion of Succession Issue [<i>SUARA KARYA 8 Jun</i>]	52

Laos

'Press Release' on President's Cambodia Visit [<i>Vientiane Radio</i>]	53
Swedish Cooperation Delegation Arrives for Visit [<i>Vientiane Radio</i>]	54
Meets With Khamphoui [<i>Vientiane Radio</i>]	54

Thailand

Burma Wants Bridge Building Suspended [<i>BANGKOK POST 14 Jun</i>]	55
Vietnamese Refugees Refuse Repatriation [<i>BANGKOK POST 14 Jun</i>]	55
Suphachai Sees Benefit of 'Single World Market' [<i>BANGKOK POST 14 Jun</i>]	56
U.S. Fails To Meet 'World's Expectations' [<i>THAILAND TIMES 14 Jun</i>]	56
Party Member Criticized for Remarks on Coups [<i>THE NATION 14 Jun</i>]	57
Commerce Ministry Cracks Down on Illegal Tapes [<i>THAILAND TIMES 14 Jun</i>]	58

Vietnam

Deputy Prime Minister Receives U.S. Officials [<i>VNA</i>]	58
--	----

Netherlands Group, Willem Kok Continue Visit	58
Group Meets With Vo Van Kiet [<i>Hanoi Radio</i>]	58
Vo Van Kiet Hosts Reception [<i>Hanoi Radio</i>]	59
Meet With Assembly Chairman [<i>Hanoi Radio</i>]	59
Vo Van Kiet Hosts Banquet [<i>Hanoi Radio</i>]	60
Visit Termed 'Special' [<i>Hilversum TV</i>]	60
Political, Economic Ties Sought [<i>Amsterdam HET FINANCIEELE DAGBLAD 13 Jun</i>]	61
Delegation Tours Sites [<i>Hanoi Radio</i>]	61
Kok Attends Business Seminar [<i>Hanoi Radio</i>]	62
Le Duc Anh Receives Kok [<i>VNA</i>]	62
Do Muoi Meets Kok [<i>VNA</i>]	63
General Doan Khue Visits 1st Military Region [<i>Hanoi Radio</i>]	63
Delegation From Indonesian Aircraft Firm Visits [<i>Hanoi Radio</i>]	64
Talks Held With Lao Delegation [<i>Hanoi Radio</i>]	64
Investment Projects Licensed in May [<i>VNA</i>]	64
Low Yield Reported for Rice Harvest in North [<i>VNA</i>]	65
Rice Exports Up, Government Sets Limits [<i>Hanoi Radio</i>]	65
Project To Modernize Airport Begins [<i>Hanoi Radio</i>]	65
Electricity Line Reaches Remote Area [<i>Hanoi Radio</i>]	65

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

Reaction to French Nuclear Test Decision	66
Foreign Ministry: Decision 'Disappointing' [<i>AFP</i>]	66
Opposition, Unions Denounce Decision [<i>Melbourne International</i>]	66
Canberra, Wellington Oppose Nuclear Test [<i>Melbourne International</i>]	67
Keating Statement Protests Testing [<i>Melbourne International</i>]	67
More on Keating Statement [<i>AFP</i>]	68
French Testing Upsets Nations [<i>Melbourne International</i>]	68
French Ambassador Summoned [<i>AFP</i>]	69
French Ambassador Defends Tests [<i>Melbourne International</i>]	69
Evans Criticizes Clinton on East Timor Issue [<i>Melbourne International</i>]	69
Forum on Indian Ocean Economic Cooperation Ends [<i>Melbourne International</i>]	70
Cathay Officials View Court Action Dispute [<i>AFP</i>]	70

Cook Islands

Minister Concerned at Nuclear Test Resumption [<i>AFP</i>]	71
--	----

Fiji

Forum Condemns French Nuclear Test Decision [<i>Melbourne International</i>]	71
--	----

French Polynesia

Nuclear Test Decision Called 'Monumental Error' [<i>AFP</i>]	71
--	----

Marshall Islands

Official Condemns French Decision [AFP]	72
---	----

New Zealand

Reaction to French Nuclear Test Decision	72
Decision Called 'Napoleonic Arrogance' [AFP]	72
Bolger Halts Military Ties [AFP]	73
McKinnon Blasts 'Lame Excuses' [AFP]	73

Vanuatu

Premier Says French Made 'Sovereign Decision' [Melbourne International]	73
Government Censors Reports on Kent Comments [AFP]	74

Japan

Reportage on Auto Talks Under WTO Rules

Murayama: Talks To Continue

OW1406031795 Tokyo KYODO in English
0308 GMT 14 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO — Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama said Wednesday [14 June] the Japanese Government will continue auto and auto parts trade talks with the United States under international rules at the World Trade Organization (WTO).

Murayama told reporters that the Canadian Government, the host of this week's Group of Seven (G-7) summit meeting in Halifax, Nova Scotia, is reportedly worried that the entire session may be overshadowed by the Japan-U.S. auto dispute.

Earlier in the day, Murayama met Foreign Minister Yohei Kono and International Trade and Industry Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto to discuss their plans for the G-7 summit meeting, which begins Thursday and runs to Saturday.

They are scheduled to leave Japan Wednesday afternoon for Canada.

Hashimoto on Timing of Talks

OW1406054395 Tokyo KYODO in English ,
0427 GMT 14 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO — Japan and the United States will restart talks in Geneva next week to seek a breakthrough in a bilateral auto trade dispute, Trade Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto said Wednesday [14 June].

Hashimoto unveiled the plan after meeting U.S. Ambassador to Japan Walter Mondale.

The talks will be held at both the subcabinet and working level, Hashimoto told a press conference before departing for Halifax, Canada, for the annual summit of the Group of Seven industrialized countries from Thursday.

Emerging from the meeting with Hashimoto, Mondale told reporters, "I think it (resumption of talks) was good news."

Hashimoto said both working- and subcabinet-level talks will be held June 22-23.

Working-level talks will take place in a second meeting under the World Trade Organization [WTO], Hashimoto said.

The first such meeting did not produce any tangible agreement on auto trade. It was held in Geneva on Monday, following Japan's May 17 filing of a complaint with the WTO against Washington's threatened sanctions on Japanese auto imports.

Hashimoto said he and Mondale agreed that subcabinet-level talks will not be held either under Washington's section 301 provision, the WTO framework, or bilateral "framework" negotiations.

This could indicate Japan will not return to the negotiating table under the framework talks, which have been deadlocked since their early May breakdown in Canada.

"We will hold talks without any preconditions, any prejudice — and with an open mind," Hashimoto said.

Japan-U.S. auto talks have been stalemated over a U.S. request for Japanese automakers to cite specific commitments to an expanded use of American-made auto parts.

Tokyo repeatedly turned down the idea of the so-called "voluntary" plan, saying it would lead to managed trade, and said it would not return to talks if Washington raises the issue.

Asked whether the issue will be taken up at the upcoming Geneva talks, Hashimoto said the meeting's topics will be confined to any area related to auto and auto parts trade.

The remark implies that Tokyo may agree to discuss the controversial issue during the upcoming meeting, according to developments in discussions, marking a shift from its previous stance.

Hashimoto said the upcoming Geneva meeting is intended to avoid disrupting summit sessions in Halifax by clarifying when and where the next round of talks will be held over the controversial issue between Japan and the U.S.

"Even if the auto issue is raised by some countries during the Halifax Summit, we can say we will discuss the matter in Geneva later," Hashimoto said.

"Therefore, I have no plan to meet (U.S. Trade Representative Mickey) Kantor during the summit," Hashimoto said.

Japan made the proposal for the Geneva meeting after Hashimoto and other key cabinet members — Foreign Minister Yohei Kono and Chief Cabinet Secretary Kozo Igarashi — met Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama in the morning to coordinate and confirm Japan's stance on the auto issue.

Speaking to reporters after the meeting, Murayama said, "I heard Canada is concerned that the significance of the Halifax Summit will be dwarfed if topics focus on the auto dispute."

On May 16, Washington announced a list of possible trade sanctions aimed at 13 Japanese luxury car imports worth a total of 5.9 billion yen.

The action prompted Tokyo to bring the case to the WTO, claiming the unilateral measure violates WTO principles.

Industry Welcomes Talks Resumption

*OW1406112295 Tokyo KYODO in English
1111 GMT 14 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO — The Japanese automobile industry welcomed reports Wednesday [14 June] that Japan and the United States have agreed to resume negotiations on their automotive trade dispute.

The two countries are scheduled to hold subcabinet level talks on the issue in Geneva on June 22-23 in an attempt to avert a U.S. threat to impose punitive tariffs on imports of Japanese luxury cars.

Yoshihiro Wada, president of Mazda Motor Corp., expressed hope that both sides will have fruitful discussions to ward off the U.S. sanctions.

He said both sides should try to reach a negotiated settlement on the issue because sanctions would hurt both countries' industries.

Two Mazda models would be subject to the sanctions.

Officials of other major automakers said it would be hard for both sides to make a breakthrough in the resumed negotiations because they remain deeply divided on ways to settle the issue.

The automakers expressed concern that they might come under growing pressure to boost their "voluntary" programs for procurement of auto parts from U.S. suppliers.

Murayama Previews Topics for G-7 Summit

*OW1406044195 Tokyo KYODO in English
0339 GMT 14 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO — Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama on Wednesday [14 June] expressed hope to see discussion on such global issues as trade, employment and disarmament at the summit of the Group of Seven (G-7) industrialized nations in Halifax, Canada, opening on Thursday.

"It is extremely significant that leaders of the G-7 nations, the combined GNP (gross national product) of which makes up 90 percent in the world, get together and frankly exchange views on a variety of problems facing the world," he told reporters at his official residence.

While citing trade and financial issues as key topics to be raised at the summit, Murayama also spoke of the need to discuss international cooperation in fighting terrorism.

He also voiced desire to compare notes with other G-7 leaders on the issue of disarmament as this year marks the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II.

On the escalating auto trade dispute with the United States, Murayama repeated his contention that Tokyo is ready to resume bilateral negotiations if Washington drops its demand for numerical measures to assess market openness.

Without a shift by the U.S. in its stance on the automotive dispute, Japan will continue to seek a settlement under the umbrella of the world trade organization, he said.

Murayama will fly to Canada on Wednesday afternoon to attend the annual gathering of the G-7 countries of Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States.

Murayama will confer with U.S. President Bill Clinton on Thursday just before the opening of the summit. He will travel to France on Sunday, a day after the G-7 gathering wraps up.

Murayama Leaves for G-7, Paris Summits

*OW1406064395 Tokyo KYODO in English
0629 GMT 14 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO — Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama left Wednesday [14 June] for what some watchers expect to be his international swan song — meetings with Western leaders, including one-on-one talks with U.S., Canadian and French leaders.

Two days after the major opposition bloc submitted a no-confidence motion against his coalition government and about a month before a House of Councillors election, Murayama heads for the Thursday-Saturday Group of Seven (G-7) summit in Canada and meetings Monday in Paris before returning Tuesday.

Before the G-7 summit begins in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Murayama is to meet separately Thursday with Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chretien and U.S. President Bill Clinton.

The U.S. and Japanese leaders are expected to touch on the bilateral auto trade row but not debate the issue as they reconfirm the importance of Japan-U.S. ties and prepare their positions for the subsequent G-7 gathering, Foreign Ministry officials said.

The summit, which also brings together the leaders of Britain, France, Germany and Italy, is expected to debate such issues as reform of international institutions, establishing an early warning system to stave off Mexico-type financial crises, regional issues such as the war in Bosnia and curbing the spread of weapons of mass destruction.

Murayama is expected to explain Japan's measures in response to the Tokyo subway gas attack and call for unity in fighting the new type of terrorism seen in the sarin attack and the bombing of the Oklahoma city Federal Building.

The summiteers will issue an economic declaration Friday, after which Russian President Boris Yeltsin will join the seven for political debate that will form the basis for the chairman's statement by Chretien that will close the Halifax summit Saturday.

Murayama is accompanied by Foreign Minister Yohei Kono and Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura, who will have parallel meetings with their G-7 counterparts during the summit as well as by Trade Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto.

Takemura will return to Tokyo from Halifax, while Kono, who is also deputy prime minister, will go on to Paris, Foreign Ministry officials said. Hashimoto may also go to Paris, according to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

In Paris, Murayama is to meet new French President Jacques Chirac and then hold the annual Japan-European Union summit, meeting European Commission President Jacques Santer.

Few specifics are expected to result from the Paris talks, officials said.

'Sources' Preview Murayama-Clinton Meeting

OW1406085195 Tokyo KYODO in English
0835 GMT 14 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO — Japan will tell the United States it is ready to take necessary fiscal measures to promote recovery of the domestic economy, financial sources said Wednesday [14 June].

The sources said the decision will be conveyed by Japanese Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama at his meeting with U.S. President Bill Clinton before the

Halifax summit of seven major industrial nations [G-7] opening Thursday.

Murayama, accompanied by Foreign Minister Yohei Kono, Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura and other officials, left Tokyo aboard a special plane Wednesday en route to Halifax, Canada.

The Murayama-Clinton session will be held Thursday before the opening of the three-day summit, which begins later in the day.

The sources said Japan's decision is designed to dispell growing concern within the U.S. administration over the slow pace of economic recovery.

Takemura has suggested that the government will consider additional fiscal measures, including the compilation of another supplementary budget for the current fiscal year, if domestic recovery remains stagnant in the fall.

The Murayama government has implemented a fiscal 1995 supplementary budget exceeding 7 trillion yen to prop up the domestic economy battered by the yen's steep appreciation and a major earthquake disaster in Western Japan.

The sources said Murayama will also tell Clinton that Japan will continue efforts to reduce its bloated current account surplus through an expansion of domestic demand and seek U.S. cooperation on policy coordination to stabilize the foreign exchange market.

Official Reviews Issues for Halifax Summit

OW1406090195 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN
in Japanese 13 Jun 95 Morning Edition p 5

[Report on interview with Sadayuki Hayashi, deputy vice minister of foreign affairs, with unidentified reporters on 12 June; place not given]

[FBIS Translated Text] On the eve of the summit of leaders of the advanced nations beginning in Halifax, Canada, on 15 June, Sadayuki Hayashi, deputy vice minister of foreign affairs, who has been involved in preparations for the summit as Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama's personal representative (sherpa), gave an interview to members of the press on 12 June.

Discussing the foreign exchange issue, Hayashi indicated that the summit will "confirm monetary policy coordination as an extension of the agreement reached at the G-7 conference of finance ministers and central bank governors (on stopping dollar depreciation) last April."

On the World Trade Organization (WTO), which is now in the limelight in connection with the Japan-U.S. automobile friction, Hayashi predicted that the G-7 will be able to reach agreement on "strengthening the WTO, based on discussions at the OECD ministerial conference."

Review of International Organizations

[Reporter] What do you think of the significance of the present summit? What is its main issue?

[Hayashi] The present summit will be the culmination of the third round of summits, where the G-7 take turns hosting the meetings. After we mark the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II, the greatest issue will be how international organizations can face the various challenges toward the 21st century. Some organizations may need to be reviewed even if they were meaningful at the time of their founding.

This year, we will take the first step in this review. We will assess the progress made next year. We will also ask international organizations to implement self-reform. Most nations are concerned that if these organizations are not made financially more efficient, they may not be able to continue. It will be good if contributions from member nations can be reduced without undermining the overall efficiency.

With regard to international financial institutions, in view of the problems caused by the Mexican monetary crisis, the summit will express support for the introduction of an early warning system for newly emerging markets in the IMF. It will also propose an emergency funding system in the event a monetary crisis actually occurs. The newly developing countries rely on faint-hearted private financial instruments (to deal with currency fluctuation and other problems). There is a need for the G-7 to confirm its policy to provide adequate assistance even in the event of a capital flight.

[Reporter] We understand that in terms of macroeconomics, growth and employment strategies will be discussed. How about the deliberation on foreign exchange coordination?

[Hayashi] All G-7 nations have a very optimistic economic outlook. However, there are problems like the worsening employment situation and failure to achieve qualitative change. The G-7 leaders are greatly concerned. They will not rely solely on macroeconomic policy; they understand the importance of structural policies and will aim at deregulation and improving the flexibility of the labor market.

The foreign exchange issue is not usually discussed by the heads of governments directly; it will be discussed

at the meeting of finance ministers. I think it will depend on the prevailing exchange rate of the day, but probably discussions will be an extension of the coordination being undertaken at present, based on the G-7 agreement in April.

Auto Issue Will Not Affect the Summit

[Reporter] In relation to trade issues, will there not be any tug of war between Japan and the United States on the issue of strengthening the WTO, which has an organ for dispute settlement, in view of the bilateral auto friction?

[Hayashi] All G-7 nations are unanimous that the WTO agreement, based on the Uruguay Round accord, should be implemented faithfully, and that the WTO needs to be strengthened as an institution. Although this issue was indeed brought up at the recent OECD ministerial conference, the summit is not a venue for dealing with bilateral issues. Since the OECD has already come up with a balanced conclusion, we hope that a final solution conforming to this can be reached.

[Reporter] Will economic conflicts such as the Japan-U.S. auto friction have any adverse effect on coordination between the two countries in the course of the summit?

[Hayashi] None at all. The two countries have good political and security relations. Even in terms of economic ties, despite the presence of some frictions, enormous volumes of trade transpire between Japan and the United States daily. It is not true that Japan-U.S. relations have turned sour. Even if the auto issue is mentioned in the course of the Japan-U.S. summit meeting, both sides do not intend to negotiate on this, and this will not be a major item on the agenda.

Limited Participation for Russia

[Reporter] What about the scheme to expand multilateral funds from international banking institutions to help the least developed countries [LDC]?

[Hayashi] With regard to assistance to the LDC's, the Western countries are considering further measures to reduce their debts. Even in such a case, this will still have to take the form of assistance for their self-help efforts. On the part of Japan, it believes that we need to first think of easing loan conditions, such as interest reduction or prolonging repayment period, rather than debt reduction. There is a proposal to sell the IMF's gold reserve to repay debts. Japan takes a cautious stand on this. We need to look for better ways before ever touching the IMF's last resort.

[Reporter] Russia is still asking for full participation in the economic discussions at the summit.

[Hayashi] Russia became a full participant in the political discussions last year. However, in the economic arena, it is not an aid donor, and not a major participant in shaping the world economic and trade order. As was the case in last year's summit, it will not be able to participate in economic discussions other than those on nuclear power plant safety, criminal money laundering, and international crime.

G-7 Urged To Discuss Monetary System at Summit

OW1406131395 Tokyo KYODO in English
1252 GMT 14 Jun 95

[By Takehiko Kajita]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO — Leaders of the world's seven richest countries should give priority to discussion on the international monetary system when they assemble in Halifax, Canada, later this week for their annual summit, former Finance Minister Yoshiro Hayashi said Wednesday [14 June].

"I believe they should discuss the question of the international currency system," Hayashi told KYODO NEWS SERVICE in an interview ahead of the summit of the Group of Seven (G-7) major economic powers later this week.

"The basic point is how to assess the responsibility of a country running a current account surplus and a country running a current account deficit," he said in connection with the yen's meteoric rise against the U.S. dollar.

Hayashi, a veteran legislator of the Liberal Democratic Party, the dominant force in the governing coalition, noted Japan needs to cobble together a fresh fiscal spending program as soon as possible to help reverse the yen's climb.

"I don't think the yen's recent fluctuations between 83 yen and 85 yen are necessarily desirable," he said. "In view of Japan's economic fundamentals, the current level is excessive."

Finance Ministers and central bankers of the G-7, which groups Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United States, called in a communique in April for an "orderly reversal" of the dollar's fall against the yen and other major currencies.

But Hayashi, a former bureaucrat at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, hastened to add that a reversal of the yen's advance alone will not suffice.

It is more important, he said, to create a more stable global currency system partly through reform of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The G-7 leaders appear poised to agree at this year's summit to equip the IMF with "early warning" and other systems to react quickly and with sufficient money available for any future Mexico-style financial crisis.

The former Japanese Finance Minister, who is currently a member of the coalition's special "yen-curbing" panel, also said Japan ought to boost imports and further deregulate its economy so as to slash its huge current account surplus and drive the yen to a more appropriate level.

The U.S., for its part, should also weigh how to deal with its mammoth current account deficit, he said.

A politician well-versed in economic affairs, Hayashi expressed worry about the future course of Japan-U.S. relations, which many say are facing the worst deterioration since the end of World War II.

The two economic titans are at loggerheads over autos and auto parts trade, with the U.S. threat of 5.9 billion dollars in punitive tariffs on Japanese luxury cars scheduled to go into effect on June 28 if there is no deal beforehand.

"Japan's ties with the U.S. will go more awry unless both sides try to think and act more sensibly," Hayashi said.

Officials 'Perplexed' at PC Use at Summit

OW1306125995 Tokyo KYODO in English
1221 GMT 13 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO — Foreign Ministry officials are perplexed by the Canadian Government's use of personal computers (PCs) for communication between heads of state or government and their aides at the annual summit of seven major economic powers to be held in Halifax, Canada, from Thursday [15 June].

"We have heard nothing about the PC scheme from the Canadian Government and do not know the type of machine (to be used)," a ministry official said Tuesday.

In past summit meetings of Japan, the United States, Germany, Britain, France, Italy and Canada, leaders in a conference communicated with their staff members in anterooms by means of memos and facsimile machines.

For more efficient communication, the Canadian Government will introduce the pen-based Stylistic 500 portable PC made by Fujitsu Ltd., company officials said.

The pen-based machine will be adopted as it can be used by all participants with different languages, Fujitsu officials said.

Fujitsu Personal Systems Inc., a U.S. subsidiary of the major computer maker, will supply 18 machines for use by participants from the seven nations as well as Russia and the European Union, the officials added.

Kamei, Pena 'Toning Down' Aviation Demands

*OW1406044595 Tokyo KYODO in English
0401 GMT 14 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Washington, June 13 KYODO — Transport Minister Shizuka Kamei said Tuesday [13 June] both Japan and the United States have agreed to seek a negotiated settlement of an aviation dispute, with both sides toning down their original tough demands.

Kamei, now visiting Washington, told reporters he and U.S. Transportation Secretary Federico Pena reached the agreement as a result of several rounds of negotiations on Monday and Tuesday in the U.S. capital.

"I held unofficial talks with Transportation Secretary Pena and we agreed to seek a negotiated settlement," Kamei said.

During the talks with Kamei, Pena stopped short of indicating any U.S. readiness to impose sanctions, in connection with U.S. displeasure over a Japanese refusal to grant "beyond rights" to U.S. airlines that wish to serve other Asian nations, Kamei said.

Beyond rights to fly via Japanese points to the fast-growing Asian aviation market were granted to U.S. airlines under the 1952 bilateral aviation treaty.

Japan has rejected various U.S. requests to fly via Japan to new Asian routes, including a request made by Federal Express Corp. to add the island of Cebu in the Philippines and 12 other Asian destinations to its list of cities served from Japan.

During vice ministerial talks held in parallel with those between Kamei and Pena, Washington softened its Federal Express-related demands by paring the number of newly sought routes to seven from the original 13, Japanese officials said.

In response, Japan also toned down its tough stance by withdrawing its demand to renegotiate the 1952 Aviation Treaty, which granted Washington the comprehensive beyond rights, the Japanese officials said.

Tokyo has long complained that the treaty is unbalanced in Washington's favor and has repeatedly criticised U.S. airlines for seeking to utilize the agreed-upon beyond rights.

Kamei told reporters, "what is crucial is to reach an agreement that would not offend Japan's national interests and we will no longer take issue over technical unfairness," an apparent reference to the repeated Japanese complaints about the treaty.

Agreement To Shoulder USFJ Expenses Viewed

*OW1406054695 Tokyo YOMIURI SHIMBUN
in Japanese 4 Jun 95 Morning Edition p 3*

[Article by Koichi Akaza: "Talks on a New Agreement on Shouldering the Expenses of U.S. Forces in Japan Face Rough Going"]

[FBIS Translated Text] With the approaching expiration of the Special Agreement Concerning Japan's Shouldering of Expenses To Maintain U.S. Forces in Japan (fiscal 1991-1995), negotiations between Japan and the United States to conclude a new agreement are now taking place. Japan's bearing of expenses, which began in earnest from fiscal 1979's "consideration [omoiyari] budget," has continued to expand, and now it is estimated that Japan supports approximately 70 percent of the entire cost of maintaining U.S. forces in Japan. In the talks, the United States, which has sought further burden sharing by Japan, and Japan, which has been reluctant to do so, are in opposition to each other. So far, Japan and the United States have been able to maintain mutual understanding regarding security issues, even when friction mounted between them over economic issues. However, their bilateral relationship in the security area is also becoming uncertain now.

A New Cause of Trouble

"Can we not settle the issue by having Japan slightly increase its overall defense budget?"

The Japanese delegates looked at each other for a moment when they heard the remarks made by Assistant Secretary of Defense Joseph Nye at a meeting of the Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee (SSC) held on 3 May in a suburb of Washington, D.C. Although Nye's remarks were a retort to Japan's explanation that "an additional increase in Japan's financial support is difficult" due to the tight fiscal 1995 defense budget, which is limited to a 0.855 percent increase from the previous year, it is not appropriate to talk about what other countries' defense budgets — even those of one's allies — should be.

The U.S. Congress has been controlled by Republicans since last year's off-year election, and the inward-looking trend against stationing U.S. forces overseas is becoming strong in Washington. In this context, Nye's hard-line attitude can be seen as being conscious of "home."

On the other hand, Japan's basic policy is to not increase its share of the financial burden any further. The reason for this is that "the defense budget will be constrained as long as the Social Democratic Party of Japan is in power" (Defense Agency sources), and the entire level of defense spending is under pressure toward increasing financial support for maintain U.S. forces in Japan.

Japan intends to conclude the negotiations with the United States before the drafting of next fiscal year's budget at the end of the year, seek the approval in the next ordinary Diet session after signing the new agreement, and put the agreement into effect in fiscal 1996. But under the situation where tension in the recent Japan-U.S. economic relations — in which severe confrontations are noticeable, as in the auto talks — may affect security ties, the use of diplomacy is likely to continue to the utmost.

"Consideration" Becomes Real

"Why do we not have a spirit of consideration toward U.S. forces stationed in Japan, who defend the safety of our nation?"

Shin Kanemaru, former director general of the Defense Agency, said this in 1978, explaining the need to bear expenses for the maintenance of U.S. forces in Japan. The "consideration budget" is a word coined by Kanemaru.

The Japan-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement, which was concluded in 1960, along with the new Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, stipulate that "the expenses to maintain U.S. forces in Japan are to be shouldered by the United States" in principle, and Japan bears only the costs required to provide facilities, sites, and roadway rights for U.S. forces.

Because of this, Japan's financial support in the beginning was very limited, but the need for Japan's burden sharing as an ally was stressed as Japan grew economically. Since the return of Okinawa in 1972, Japan has shouldered the cost of relocating the functions of U.S. bases to different sites as facility expenses, and in the fiscal 1978 budget, the management and welfare expenses of U.S. forces' labor costs were newly included in Japan's support.

The yen appreciated steeply at that time also, and U.S. forces in Japan, troubled by increased costs, requested that Japan pay for the cost of building housing units on the bases.

The "consideration budget" was allocated to meet this request. In fiscal 1979, Japan's support for the costs of maintaining U.S. forces began in earnest: Japan decided to shoulder: 1) construction costs for barracks

and family housing of U.S. forces; and 2) the portion of the Japanese base employees' wages exceeding the level of government officials' salary. Critics charged that bearing the wages of the Japanese workers is "stretching the interpretation of the Status of Forces Agreement."

Since then the yen has further appreciated, and the unstable employment situation for Japanese workers on U.S. bases has become serious. Due to this situation, the Nakasone cabinet decided to cover, beyond what is required under the Status of Forces Agreement, the allowance portion of the Japanese employees' salary starting from fiscal 1987. To make it a temporary measure, it was handled not by amending the agreement but by concluding a five-year special agreement.

In addition, since the calls for more burden sharing by Japan had risen in the United States at the time of the Gulf crisis, the Kaifu cabinet concluded a new agreement without waiting the expiration of the former agreement (the originally planned term fiscal 1987-1991). Starting from fiscal 1991, Japan's financial support was expanded to include the basic wages of Japanese workers as well as utilities such as electricity and gas.

Of the financial support for U.S. forces in the fiscal 1995 budget, the "consideration budget" and the burden under the 1991 special agreement amount to 271.4 billion yen. In simple calculated terms, this is nearly a ten-fold increase from the amount in fiscal 1979 when the "consideration budget" started.

Best Facility in the Orient

A gymnasium completed in April last year on U.S. Iwakuni Base in Iwakuni, Yamaguchi Prefecture, is said to be "the most luxurious gym in the Orient" as a facility for U.S. forces.

With an area of 8,900 square meters, the gym has an arena, an athletic room with spectator seats, four multi-purpose rooms equipped with training gear, and four courts that can be used for racquetball.

Also, a question was once raised at the upper house budget committee: "Why are there three bathrooms in the houses of U.S. commanders?" In addition, categories like "bartender" and "bowling alley manager" can be found in the list of job types for Japanese employees whose wages are shouldered by the Japanese Government. Is this not too luxurious to be a form of "consideration?" To such a question, the Defense Facilities Administration Agency explains, "Because the living environment in Japan is different from that in the United States, the principle is to provide the same living environment as in one's own country."

U.S. Demands

In the negotiations on a new agreement, the U.S. Government emphasizes that Japan should shoulder the expense of moving military exercises, such as fuel costs, when U.S. troops have to move their exercises — such as Night Landing Practice (NLP) — to different locations due to local demands.

Although Japan is rejecting the request to increase its share of maintenance costs for U.S. forces, there is a move to regard the expense of moving military exercises as a sort of relocation expense, since the relocation expense is allowed within the framework of the Japan-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement. In this way, the cost of moving military exercises will not constitute a new area of burden sharing.

However, there is deep-rooted discontent in the Defense Agency that Japan's defense expenditures, originally for expenses such as for front-line equipment, are now being enlarged by the shouldering of expenses for U.S. forces in Japan resulting from repeating this sort of broad interpretation. A senior official of the Defense Agency says, "Bearing the costs of maintaining U.S. forces has reached its limits now. U.S. forces in Japan will become something like mercenary troops for the latter if additional financial support is given."

Former Ambassador to Thailand Hisahiko Okazaki, counselor of the Defense Agency at the time the "consideration budget" came into being, refutes such a view: "Because Japan's support in terms of fighting power is not enough, Japan has no choice but to support U.S. forces in Japan through shouldering its expenses. Japan should provide as much financial support as possible."

With regard to how Japan should bear the costs of maintaining U.S. forces in Japan, there are opinions such as: "It should be separated from the defense budget," and "just establish the percentage of Japan's share of the burden, and it can pay the corresponding amount." A thorough debate is necessary in the current talks on "redefining" Japan-U.S. security ties.

Official Views Normalization Talks With DPRK

*OW1406105395 Tokyo KYODO in English
1025 GMT 14 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO — A senior Foreign Ministry official suggested Wednesday [14 June] that Japan's talks with North Korea to normalize bilateral relations may reopen as early as July.

The official hinted at the possibility of the resumption of talks next month, saying the recent accord between North Korea and the United States on light-water

reactors for North Korea's nuclear program clears the way for the Tokyo-Pyongyang negotiations.

Tokyo and Pyongyang have been in contact to decide a date and venue for the bilateral negotiations, the official said.

The talks have been stalled since November 1992.

Igarashi on DPRK Nuclear Accord With U.S.

*OW1406054195 Tokyo KYODO in English
0458 GMT 14 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO — Japan hopes North Korea will implement its agreement with the United States on converting its nuclear program to peaceful purposes, a government spokesman said Wednesday [14 June].

"We hope North Korea will continue to take a positive attitude toward the steady implementation of the U.S.-North Korea nuclear accord," Chief Cabinet Secretary Kozo Igarashi told a news conference.

While welcoming the agreement reached by Pyongyang and Washington in Kuala Lumpur on Tuesday, Igarashi said the pact affirmed the common position of Japan, the U.S. and South Korea that Seoul will play a pivotal role in replacing North Korea's graphite-moderated reactors with safer, light-water equipment.

'Source': ROK, DPRK Made Private Contact

*OW1406115495 Tokyo YOMIURI SHIMBUN
in Japanese 13 Jun 95 Morning Edition p 5*

[By correspondent Ichiro Ue]

[FBIS Translated Text] Seoul, 12 Jun — It was learned from an informed source on 12 June that South and North Korean personnel made secret contact in Beijing concerning the issue of supplying food aid to the DPRK. The contact was made on 7 June between Beijing offices of the ROK's "Korean Trade Promotion Corporation" (KOTRA) and the DPRK's trading company "Samcholli General Corporation." In the contact, the source said, DPRK officials asked that negotiations on and implementation of food aid be carried out at the private level, but ROK officials rejected the request, saying the governments of the two countries need to hold formal negotiations on the matter.

The source said, "The contact was an informal one, and KOTRA sought the contact with the understanding of the ROK Government." Thus the source denied reports by some news media that a South and North Korean contact was made at the level of high government officials.

ROK President Kim Yong-sam on 12 June once again strongly stressed the need for governments to make contact, saying: "We are willing to provide food aid unconditionally should the DPRK authorities agree to hold government-to-government dialogue."

The Japanese Government's basic policy is that it will make its decision on whether to provide rice to the DPRK "after watching the outcome of the talks between South and North Korea." It looks as if more time will be necessary for the government to arrive at a decision.

Kono Protests Nuclear Tests by France

OW1406042895 Tokyo KYODO in English
0419 GMT 14 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO — Foreign Minister Yohei Kono on Wednesday [14 June] vigorously protested France's decision to resume nuclear testing, saying the decision betrays the trust of nonnuclear countries which agreed to an indefinite extension of the nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

Kono conveyed the Japanese protest in a telephone conversation with French Foreign Minister Herve de Charette, Foreign Ministry officials said.

De Charette initiated the telephone conversation to relay French President Jacques Chirac's announcement on Tuesday, the officials said.

Kono called on France to reconsider the decision and told the French minister that Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama will take up the issue in a meeting in Paris with Chirac after the Halifax economic summit of the Group of Seven major industrialized countries.

The Japanese officials said De Charette told Kono of France's plans to honor a proposed comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty.

Kono argued that France and other nuclear states have agreed to refrain from conducting nuclear tests pending the conclusion of that treaty, the officials said.

Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama, hearing of France's decision to resume nuclear testing, said, "It is regrettable."

"I think I will talk about the issue at the summit meeting and in France," Murayama told reporters at the Diet building.

Murayama said he will urge France to suspend the nuclear testing.

Murayama will leave shortly for Halifax, Canada, to attend the summit meeting of the Group of Seven (G-7) industrialized nations that will start Thursday.

Murayama and Chirac will attend the summit along with the leaders of Britain, Canada, Germany, Italy and the United States.

The two will also hold bilateral talks in Paris next Monday.

Meanwhile, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kozo Igarashi also voiced disappointment at France's decision to resume nuclear testing.

"France should be more aware of its responsibility as a nuclear power," the top government spokesman told a news conference.

"We are convinced nuclear testing should be banned entirely," he added in urging France to reconsider its decision.

Nagasaki Mayor Itcho Ito said it is "thoughtless and regrettable" that France has made such a decision when a U.N.-sponsored disarmament conference is being held in the city of Nagasaki, western Japan. Nagasaki was attacked with an atomic bomb in World War II.

At the site of the conference, participants expressed anger over France's decision to the representatives from France.

Senji Yamaguchi, the head of a support group of A-bomb victims in Nagasaki, said, "France's announcement is a challenge against the human race that has been demanding the comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty."

Osaka, Ho Chi Minh City To Sign Economic Pact

OW1206041595 Tokyo KYODO in English
0313 GMT 12 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Osaka, June 12 KYODO — Osaka Prefecture and Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, will sign an agreement for economic cooperation on Tuesday [13 June], Osaka officials said Monday.

Nguyen Hau, chief of cabinet with the People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City, will visit the prefectural government office to sign the agreement, the officials said.

Both the city of Osaka, the prefectural capital, and Ho Chi Minh City are major commercial and industrial centers.

Under the agreement, Osaka Prefecture and Ho Chi Minh City will promote trade fairs and exchanges of information on economic policies and business investments, the officials said.

The International Business Organization of Osaka, backed by the prefectural government, has been promoting economic exchanges with the Ho Chi Minh

City branch of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Vietnam.

The Kansai International Airport in Osaka Bay is the only Japanese airport served by direct Japan-Vietnam flights.

Tokyo Extending Aid to Developing Nations

Uzbekistan: 12.7 Billion Yen

*OW1406074995 Tokyo KYODO in English
0724 GMT 14 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO — Japan agreed Wednesday [14 June] to provide loans to the Republic of Uzbekistan for the first time, extending up to 12.7 billion yen to help the former Soviet republic improve local communication systems, the Foreign Ministry said.

Deputy Prime Minister Utkir Sultanov of Uzbekistan and Japanese Ambassador to Uzbekistan Ukeru Magosaki exchanged documents on the Japanese aid in Tashkent earlier in the day, the ministry said.

The 30-year loan, with a grace period of 10 years, will be used to improve communication systems in eastern, central and western cities in Uzbekistan, it said.

The loan carries with it an annual interest rate of 3 percent.

SRV: 7 Million Yen

*OW1006132195 Tokyo KYODO in English
1238 GMT 10 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Singapore, June 10 KYODO — The Japanese Government will extend Vietnam financial assistance to ease the burden it will face after becoming a member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in July this year, the Japanese Embassy in Hanoi said Saturday [10 June].

Japan's Parliamentary Vice Foreign Minister Hakuo Yanagisawa announced during a meeting with Vietnamese Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Kai that the assistance would include 7 million yen to cover expenses of Vietnamese officials attending ASEAN meetings, Malaysia's BERNAMA NEWS AGENCY reported from Hanoi.

Japan will also give Vietnam 15,000 U.S. dollars to finance a seminar later this year and to pay for publications to educate Vietnamese officials in charge of ASEAN affairs, BERNAMA said, quoting a Japanese Embassy statement issued at the end of Yanagisawa's three-day visit on Saturday.

Cambodia: 3.31 Billion Yen

*OW1206091695 Tokyo KYODO in English
0806 GMT 12 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, June 12 KYODO — Japan will offer Cambodia a grant-in-aid totaling 3.31 billion yen to help finance three projects, the Foreign Ministry said Monday [12 June].

Cambodian Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Ung Huot and Japanese Ambassador to Cambodia Yukio Imagawa exchanged documents on the Japanese aid in Phnom Penh earlier in the day.

The aid consists of 1.76 billion yen for a project to construct a maternal and child health center, 1.47 billion yen for a project to improve a port in Phnom Penh and 84 million yen to improve equipment for immunization, the ministry said.

Fiji: 581 Million Yen

*OW1206092695 Tokyo KYODO in English
0805 GMT 12 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, June 12 KYODO — Japan will offer Fiji grant-in-aid totaling 581 million yen to help the southwest Pacific island improve its meteorological observation and forecasting system, the Foreign Ministry said Monday [12 June].

Filipe Bole, Fiji's Minister for Foreign Affairs, Tourism and Civil Aviation, and Japanese Vice Foreign Minister Kunihiro Saito exchanged documents on the Japanese aid earlier in the day at the Foreign Ministry.

The aid will be used to build a regional meteorological center, and for necessary equipment to improve its meteorological observation and forecasting, the ministry said.

Peru: 966 Million Yen

*OW1306022495 Tokyo KYODO in English
0114 GMT 13 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO — Japan will extend Peru a grant-in-aid totaling 966 million yen to help the South American country finance a project to improve equipment at a state-run radio and television station, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday [13 June].

Peruvian Foreign Minister Efraim Goldenberg Schreiber and Japanese Ambassador to Peru Morihisa Aoki exchanged documents on the Japanese aid earlier in the day in Lima, the ministry said.

The aid will be used to purchase broadcasting equipment to help improve the station's educational and news programs, it said.

BOJ Head Concerned About Possible 'Downswing'

OW1406094395 Tokyo KYODO in English

0918 GMT 14 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO — Bank of Japan [BOJ] Governor Yasuo Matsushita on Wednesday [14 June] restated concern over a possible downswing into another recession, referring to a recent series of pessimistic government economic figures.

Matsushita, addressing a private forum at a Tokyo hotel, said, "Japan's economy has been on a moderate recovery trend for the past year and a half, but recently the slowness of its tempo is particularly noticeable."

Corporate uncertainty continues over the economic outlook due in part to the yen's strength against the dollar in foreign exchange markets, Matsushita said.

The energy of steady recovery has shown up in improved corporate earnings and enthusiasm about capital investment, particularly in the manufacturing sector, Matsushita said.

However, such energy has yet to spread throughout the entire economy, including the nonmanufacturing sector, he said.

The central bank's "Tankan" quarterly survey of business sentiment released last Friday showed major companies plan to increase their capital spending in fiscal 1995, which began April 1, for the first increase in four years on the back of expected growth in earnings.

Besides the strong yen, Matsushita cited pressure for structural adjustment in industries amid intensifying competition with Asian nations as a reason for a lack of confidence about the economic outlook.

Matsushita said the central bank is carefully monitoring monetary and economic developments, expecting that the latest official discount rate cut April 14 will bring about widespread favorable effects on the domestic economy.

The credit easing, which sent the key rate to a historic low of 1 percent per annum, has led to sharp declines in market interest rates, Matsushita said.

Matsushita stressed the importance to financially support venture-type companies.

Loans from financial institutions and corporate bond issues are not necessarily enough for venture businesses, he said.

Matsushita then urged that the functioning of capital markets be improved through deregulation and introduction of diversified investment instruments as a way of helping such firms.

He also said public share offering should not be curbed just because of bearish stock prices.

As a way to dispose of nonperforming loans held by financial institutions, Matsushita showed a positive stance toward converting bad loans into securitized assets.

One effective way to turn nonperforming assets into ones that are performing is to determine the fair value of the assets, being ready for considerable losses, and to convert them into equity, Matsushita said.

Capital markets can play a primary role by securing diversified instruments, he said.

Matsushita called for a review of Japan's conventional ways to protect investors — excluding in advance high-risk securities-related financial instruments.

NLA Proposes 4 'Regional Blocs' for Trade

OW1406093095 Tokyo KYODO in English

0901 GMT 14 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO — The National Land Agency [NLA] has proposed the establishment of four regional blocs for international exchanges on the Japanese Archipelago, agency officials said Wednesday [14 June].

The proposal for Japan's international exchanges in the early 21st century also calls for large-scale development of local airports and ports.

The agency hopes the proposal will be incorporated into the next national development scheme, which the National Land Development Council is working on now.

The Northeast bloc, which would cover the northernmost main island of Hokkaido and the Tohoku region on the mainland of Honshu, would conduct joint research and development with North America and Europe by taking advantage of high technology and agricultural technology.

The proposal says an East Central bloc in Honshu could promote trade with foreign nations by using business information concentrated in Tokyo.

A West Central bloc covering the western part of Honshu Island would promote the supply of capital and transfer of technology to East Asia, the agency said.

The proposal says a Southwest bloc in the main southern island of Kyushu could become a center for research and development for such Asian nations as South Korea and Singapore by taking advantage of leading industries specializing in chemicals and semiconductors.

To help promote regional exchanges, the proposal stresses the importance of expanding foreign airliners' regular use of local airports and building large-scale international airports as well as developing ports where the depth of water is more than 14 meters.

Corporate Bankruptcies Continue at High Level

*OW1306052095 Tokyo KYODO in English
0435 GMT 13 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO — The number of corporate bankruptcies involving at least 10 million yen in liabilities increased 1.9 percent in May from a year earlier to 1,217, a private credit agency said Tuesday [13 June].

However, the figure was down 6.5 percent from April, Teikoku Databank said.

Total liabilities diminished 3.8 percent from the same month last year to 426.42 billion yen, marking the fifth biggest total for the month of May.

But the liabilities were down 49.6 percent from April when three regional banks in the Kansai area of western Japan filed with local courts to liquidate their nonbank financial institutions during the month.

In May, Oriental Photo Industrial Co., listed on the second section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange (TSE), went bankrupt, along with its two group companies, burdened with the liabilities of 21 billion yen. It was the first collapse of a TSE-listed company in 17 months.

The number of bankruptcy cases stayed above 1,000 for the 28th straight month stretching back to February 1993, it said.

Recession-related bankruptcies stood at 773, accounting for 63.5 percent of the May bankruptcies, staying above 60 percent of the total for the 22nd month in a row, Teikoku said.

Meanwhile, 19 companies went bankrupt in May because of the Jan. 17 great Hanshin earthquake, leaving total debts of 3.67 billion yen. As a result, the cumulative number of bankruptcy cases attributable to the quake reached 102, with debts amounting to 31.75 billion yen.

The high yen brought down 10 companies in May, marking a double-digit corporate failure for the third consecutive month, it said.

Among sectors with increasing business failures, construction bankruptcies grew 15.7 percent from a year before to 317, and real estate failures jumped 35.3 percent to 69. Bankruptcies in the transportation sector also grew 7.5 percent to 43.

In contrast, bankruptcies in the manufacturing sector decreased 10.1 percent to 223 and those in the retailing business category decreased 9.7 percent to 176. Those in the service sector dropped 3.7 percent to 130.

Commission Head on Extending Special Tax Cut

*OW1306110195 Tokyo KYODO in English
1039 GMT 13 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO — The head of the Tax Commission said Tuesday [13 June] that whether to continue a special tax cut into 1996 depends on progress made by financial institutions in disposing of nonperforming loans.

Kan Kato, chairman of the advisory body to the prime minister, said at a press conference, "it depends on the prospect of settling the bad loan issue after fall."

Under tax reforms last September, the government decided to continue income tax cuts through a two-tier method — overall reform in the progressive levy system as a permanent step and a uniformed levy rate cut as a special measure for 1995 and 1996, with a proviso that the special tax cut for 1996 be subject to review if the economy improves remarkably.

Kato said it is difficult to draw a conclusion on the special tax cut at present.

Neither the latest credit easing nor increased spending for public works projects is likely to notably stimulate the economy under the circumstances, Kato said.

It is also doubtful whether even a large tax cut can help in recovery of stalled consumption, he said.

The committee met Tuesday to exchange views on the taxation on assets, including a numbering system for taxpayers, Kato said.

Many of the committee members held the view that there is no need to consider guarding the privacy of taxpayers' income in studying the introduction of the numbering system, Kato said.

They agreed it is privacy in other aspects that should be carefully thought about, Kato said.

The meeting was the fourth round of commission discussions since May 12 on medium-term tax system reforms, Kato said.

Full-scale deliberations will start in a plenary session after this fall to make recommendations in the fall of next year, he said.

IBM Japan To Begin Internet-Related Business

*OW1406082595 Tokyo KYODO in English
0752 GMT 14 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO — IBM Japan Ltd. said Wednesday [14 June] it will begin the broad business of marketing equipment and services related to the Internet, the world's largest personal computer (PC) communications network.

IBM Japan will provide all products and services needed by individuals and companies to use the Internet "at the lowest charges in the industry," said company president Kakutaro Kitashiro.

The Japanese subsidiary of U.S. computer giant International Business Machines Corp. said it will offer the service, starting in September, of connecting PCs to the Internet to enable users to readily retrieve information from the global network.

An estimated 40 million people worldwide have connected their PCs to the Internet.

Kitashiro said the Internet will be the foundation of the planned "information superhighway" and can be used for a wide variety of applications. IBM Japan expects tens of billions of yen in sales from the new business, he added.

DA To Set Up 'Information Headquarters'

*OW1306140595 Tokyo TOKYO SHIMBUN
in Japanese 12 Jun 95 Morning Edition p 3*

[FBIS Translated Text] The Defense Agency [DA] has decided as of 10 June to set up an "information headquarters [joho honbu]," (tentative name) under the Joint Staff Office. This new organ will concentrate on collecting and analyzing strategic information on Japan's security, including information about the international military situation. The plan will be included in the draft budget request for FY96, which is scheduled to be drawn up in August. This headquarters will aim at improving the accurate and prompt handling of "diversified dangers" such as natural disasters, terrorism, and regional disputes that have emerged due to the unclear international situation following the end of the Cold War. Once the headquarters is set up, it will be Japan's first full-fledged organ to deal with international intelligence.

Under the DA, there are currently the First Defense Intelligence Division and the Second Defense Intelligence Division under the Internal Bureau, the Ground, Maritime, and Air Self-Defense Forces [SDF], with the First Division in charge of domestic intelligence and the Second Division in charge of the international intelligence. In addition, the Second Staff Group under the Joint Staff

Office and the Information Unit in each branch of the SDF collect and analyze foreign military intelligence.

By and large, these units maintain appropriate cooperative relations. However, since all these units are engaged in their own operations based on their own position, their work is extremely inefficient. For instance, there are cases in which the information collected is duplicated. Moreover, following the end of the Cold War, dangers can be noted in various localities as a result of numerous regional disputes; Aum Shinrikyo has committed terrorist acts that may involve foreign nations; and a large-scale disaster such as the Great Hanshin Quake has taken place. Under such circumstances, it is now urgent to strengthen our capability of crisis control.

Therefore, enhancing intelligence-handling functions has become one of the crucial issues in the revision of the National Defense Program Outlines, and the DA has thus been studying the plan of setting up the information headquarters for several years.

According to the plan, the existing strategic intelligence units that concentrate on collecting international intelligence will be integrated into the new organ. The office affiliated with the Second Section of the Intelligence Department under the Ground Staff Office, which once drew public attention because of its successful monitoring of recorded communications connected with the downing of the KAL airliner, will be merged into the new organ as well. The DA plans to carry on reorganization while retaining existing units that are in charge of operational intelligence needed for each branch of the SDF in mobilizing its troops.

How many personnel will be assigned to this new organ remains unknown. However, it is expected that the organ will have a staff of about 1,000.

The new organization will belong to the Joint Staff Office. However, in view of maintaining civilian control, the Internal Bureau will mainly be in charge of the operation of the new headquarters.

Sakigake Sets Golan Heights PKO Conditions

*OW0806135395 Tokyo KYODO in English
1318 GMT 8 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, June 8 KYODO — New Party Sakigake, the smallest of the three ruling coalition parties, unveiled four conditions Thursday [8 June] for a dispatch of Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel for UN peacekeeping operations in the Israeli-held Golan Heights.

Sakigake said it will agree to the mission on condition that the government do not use the dispatch in its bid to obtain a permanent seat on the UN Security Council.

The party also says the government cannot use the dispatch to pave the way for lifting of a freeze on participation in UN peacekeeping missions that may involve combat operations. The government must also disclose its decision-making process and set guidelines on the dispatch.

The United Nations has requested Japanese personnel to replace Canadian members of the Syria-based UN Disengagement Observer Force whose transport duties are to expire in October in the Golan Heights.

But the Social Democratic Party [of Japan, SDPJ], headed by Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama, opposes the dispatch, fearing that SDF personnel may become involved in fighting.

In 1992, Japan enacted the UN Peacekeeping Cooperation Law allowing limited overseas deployment of SDF personnel to assist in UN peacekeeping operations.

Opposition from the SDP has forced the coalition to give up for now the SDF deployment to the Golan Heights, despite support from the Liberal Democratic Party, the largest coalition member.

Japan so far has sent peacekeeping troops to Cambodia and Mozambique and has participated in humanitarian activities in Goma, Zaire, to help Rwandan refugees.

Panel Visits U.S. Military Research Centers

*OW1106010695 Tokyo DRC in Japanese May 95
pp 15-16*

[Report by Naruhiko Ueda, Ph.D., senior executive director, Defense Research Center (DRC), and major general, Air Self-Defense Force (ASDF), retired, on 18th DRC Overseas Research and Investigation Team (DRCT-18)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Members of Research and Investigation Group

Naruhiko Ueda, DRCT-18 head and Executive Director, DRC

Tetsuo Tamama, Research Committee, DRC
Shigeru Aoyama, Research Committee, DRC
Mitsuhiro Matsuzaki, Research Committee, DRC
Tsuyoshi Hoshino, secretary general, DRC

Schedule and Places Visited

- 22 January: Leave Narita, arrive at Huntsville. Meet Ground Self-Defense Force (GSDF) and Air Self-Defense Force (ASDF) liaison officers.
- 23 January: Visit U.S. Army Missile Command. Travel to Augusta.

- 24 January: Visit to U.S. Army Communications Center. Travel to Orlando.
- 25 January: Visit U.S. Army Simulation, Training and Instrumentation Command (STRICOM). Travel to Washington, D.C. Meet Dr. Cronin.
- 26 January: Visit Department of Defense (DOD) International Planning Division, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Defense Modeling & Simulation Office (DMSO).
- 27 January: Meet Mr. Ristapp [name as transliterated], DOD Ballistic Missile Defense Organization (BMDO), visit TBE, Inc., DOD Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence [C3I] Bureau. Go to Japanese Embassy, meet defense attache.
- 28 January: Leave Washington, D.C.
- 29 January: Arrive at Narita Airport.

As the turbulence following the introduction of intelligence into security is exerting a great impact on the importance and necessity of C3I and simulation functions in the organizations and forces related to defense, DRC interpreted it as a factor of future change and organized a 5-man group of experts including the research committee members. The group visited the organizations concerned in the United States which is the most advanced country in this field to exchange opinions as well as to discuss the possibility of Japan-U.S. technical cooperation in this field. Before this group, Ueda and Aoyama attended the main part of the activities of DRC's 17th Research & Investigation Team (DRCT-17), then moved to Huntsville, Alabama, where they joined the other three members arriving from Japan to start the activities of DRCT-18.

In this visit, we keenly realized that the roles of intelligence functions are expanding in the turbulent security environment since the Cold War.

Summary of Results

On Sunday, 22 January, DRCT-17 left Narita and arrived at Huntsville Airport via Washington D.C. Joining Ueda and Aoyama, who had left Japan previously, the team members took a rest in a hotel near the Space Rocket Center in the western suburb of the city.

In the evening in light snowy weather, which is exceptional in this area, the team members had a meeting to exchange ideas and dinner with Dr. Piper, who had been in charge of Japan-U.S. technical exchange at DOD. He came from Washington, D.C., even though it was a holiday. The team also met SDF liaison officers working at the Missile Command, including GSDF Lieutenant Colonel Takahashi and ASDF Major Murayama.

At 0830 on Monday morning, the team left the hotel with Mr. Schumate, in charge of public relations at the U.S. Army Missile Command, who came to welcome the team. The team first visited the UGV (unmanned ground vehicle) robot development team that had visited Japan in July 1994, received a general briefing from U.S. Marine Corps Lieutenant Colonel Kotra, the project manager, had a discussion on Japan-US cooperation and visited the site to see the equipment being developed. A luncheon was held with the participation of the Command's top members, including Deputy Chief Young, to exchange ideas. In the afternoon, the team went to the R&D technology center to receive a general briefing and continue discussions. After this, the team moved to Augusta via Atlanta, where a Communications Center officer greeted us and conducted us to our lodgings.

The team visited the Communications Center and school on Tuesday morning. As the commandant was away, the team met Brigadier General Ackermann, the deputy commandant to exchange opinions on the C3I administration and have lunch together. In the afternoon, the team received a generous briefing on the combat development and training of the communications section and toured the school as well as the city. DTC-18 then moved to Orlando in the evening, arriving at its lodgings at 2300 that night.

On Wednesday morning, the team visited the U.S. Army Simulation, Training and Instrumentation Command; received a general briefing from Colonel Shifflet, the joint tasks tactical training equipment project manager; made a presentation on the situation of Japanese simulation research; and held discussions. After this, the team had lunch and exchanged ideas with the staff including Deputy Manager Toria.

DRCT-18 then moved to Washington, D.C. There the team met Dr. Cronin, who had been informally designated to enter the DOD, to exchange ideas and have dinner. The conversation during this time turned to holding a future forum.

On Thursday afternoon, the team visited Mr. Badi of DOD's bureau for international plans, to discuss technology cooperation issues with four persons, including his staff, have lunch, and exchange ideas. In the afternoon, the team visited the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency under the immediate control of the Executive Office of the President to receive a briefing on chemical weapons and associated treaties from a staff of three, including Mr. Staple who is the director of the S&T Division (previously a U.S. Army chemical weapons officer). The team then visited DOD's Defense Modeling & Simulation Office in Arlington, Virginia, to hear accounts of many problems experienced coordinat-

ing simulation development by the Army, Navy and Air Force.

Early on Friday morning, DRCT-18 had breakfast with Mr. Ristapp, a senior research staff member of the Heritage Foundation, at the hotel to exchange ideas. The team then visited the BMDO to see Dr. Martin to exchange opinions on the recent Japan-U.S. discussions in regard to Theater Missile Defense (TMD). The team next visited TBE to see TMD simulation and DOD's C3I office again to discuss technical development issues. In the evening, the team visited Minister Iimura at the Japanese Embassy to exchange ideas and had dinner and exchanged ideas with the resident defense officer, who took care of the team. On Saturday, the team flew from Washington, D.C., and landed at Narita on Sunday.

Upper House Rejects Murayama Censure Motion

OW1406032495 Tokyo KYODO in English
0246 GMT 14 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO — The House of Councillors on Wednesday [14 June] voted down a censure motion against Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama overwhelmingly.

The ruling coalition beat the motion, tabled by a parliamentary bloc called Heisei Kai, consisting of members of the main opposition party Shinshinto (New Frontier Party) and the opposition Komei Party.

The more powerful House of Representatives on Tuesday rejected a no-confidence motion against the cabinet, which was proposed by Shinshinto.

No Vote in Upper House on No-War Resolution

OW1406103995 Tokyo KYODO in English
1011 GMT 14 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO — The House of Councillors will not vote on a resolution designed to express remorse for Japan's role in World War II during the current Diet session, upper house legislators said.

The development came as the ruling coalition and opposition parties failed to reach agreement on the wording of such a resolution to mark the 50th anniversary of the end of the war, they said.

The House of Representatives approved a resolution that expresses Japan's "remorse" for its actions in the war last Friday [9 June] as the tripartite coalition pushed it through the lower house in the absence of the main opposition party, Shinshinto (New Frontier Party).

The coalition had been looking for an upper house vote on a similar resolution but agreed not to force a vote

there so as to avoid repeating the confusion that reigned during the passage of the resolution in the lower house.

The current Diet session ends Sunday.

Budget Panel Rejects Move To Oust Chairman

*OW1406021495 Tokyo KYODO in English
0153 GMT 14 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO — The House of Representatives Budget Committee on Wednesday [14 June] voted down a motion to oust the budget panel chairman over the summoning of two opposition-linked politicians to testify on a credit union scandal.

Members of the ruling coalition and the Japanese Communist Party killed the no-confidence motion introduced by Shinshinto (New Frontier Party) against Kanju Sato, a legislator of the ruling Social Democratic Party (SDP) and chairman of the committee.

The lower house Budget Committee on Monday voted to summon former Labor Minister Toshio Yamaguchi and former Defense Agency chief Keisuke Nakanishi to testify to the panel Saturday on the financial scandal involving two failed credit unions.

Shinshinto member Nakanishi quit the Diet over a drug case involving his son.

Yamaguchi left Shinshinto after disclosures that companies run by his relatives had received dubious loans from one of the credit unions. He remains a Diet member, however.

The ruling coalition of Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama's SDP, the Liberal Democratic Party and new party Sakigake had initially decided not to seek the testimony of the two former senior Shinshinto members, in an effort to win the passage of a no-war resolution.

But the coalition changed its mind and decided to pursue the scandal to avoid an appearance of parliamentary collusion with the opposition camp, and after Shinshinto boycotted the vote on the no-war resolution.

Government Asked To Keep Rice Price Unchanged

*OW0806114795 Tokyo KYODO in English
1116 GMT 8 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, June 8 KYODO — A governing body of agricultural cooperatives decided Thursday [8 June] to ask the government to keep the average purchase price of the 1995 crop rice unchanged from the 1994 crop, officials said.

The decision was made in a meeting of the Board of Directors at the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives (Zenchu), they said.

It was the first time in four years that the organization decided to ask that the producer price of rice — the average price for government purchases of rice from growers — be kept unchanged.

It has remained unchanged at 16,392 yen per 60 kilograms since 1991 despite growers' demand for a higher price.

The government plans to set a new purchase price on the basis of recommendations to be made in late June by the Rice Price Council, an advisory body to the agriculture, forestry and fisheries minister.

The price will be the last to be set under the existing food control law, which is to be replaced by a new law in November.

Under the new law, the government is expected to establish a new purchase price for the 1996 crop rice sometime this fall.

Zenchu also decided to urge the government to take care so that imports to be made through partial opening of Japan's rice market under the Uruguay Round trade liberalizing agreements would not affect the rice supply-demand situation and prices in Japan.

First Tender Slated for Imported Rice 26 Jul

*OW1206135995 Tokyo KYODO in English
1323 GMT 12 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, June 12 KYODO — The Food Agency will put 2,500 tons of imported rice to tender July 26 under the simultaneous buy-and-sell (SBS) system, agency officials said Monday [12 June].

The agency will hold a session Wednesday to explain the bidding procedure to participants, the officials said.

A tender will be held for the first time because of Japan's partial opening of its rice market in accordance with new global trade rules.

The officials said trading houses are allowed to import up to 1,500 tons of rice a year, while the maximum import limit for wholesalers is 500 tons.

With the trade rules set through the Uruguay Round of global negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Japan will import 380,000 tons of rice in fiscal 1995 through March 1996.

The agency will sell 5,000 tons of the total imports through the SBS tender system, in which trading houses and wholesalers jointly submit bids, the officials said. Actual imports are expected to take place in late August.

The SBS system is said to reflect consumer needs because it involves wholesalers. Australian and California rice is expected to attract bidders in the coming tender.

Guidelines on Genetically Altered Food Viewed

*OW1306134395 Tokyo KYODO in English
1327 GMT 13 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO — The first genetically altered foodstuffs are likely to reach supermarket shelves in Japan late next year following the proposed drawing up of guidelines on their safety by a Health and Welfare Ministry council, ministry officials said Tuesday [13 June].

The ministry requested the Food Sanitation Investigation Council earlier in the day to draft such guidelines which would cover such products as soy beans with increased resistance to herbicides and tomatoes which do not easily rot thanks to gene splicing.

If compilation of the guidelines progresses smoothly, the first of the approved genetically altered foods should reach the supermarket shelves by the end of next year, the officials said.

Gene splicing allows scientists to insert additional genes in otherwise normal agricultural products to alter their genetic makeup.

The technique can be used to produce fruit or vegetables more resistant to certain diseases or to alter their shape to make them more suited to packaging.

Guidelines have already been drawn up covering food products which in the final stage do not contain the spliced genes, such as cheeses which at the production stage use enzymes created through gene splicing.

But the new set of guidelines will cover food which actually contains the spliced gene in the final product for actual consumption.

The officials said the council will base its guidelines on a report submitted in February by a ministry group researching the problems involved. The report outlined procedures for evaluating whether a spliced gene or the food containing the gene is safe.

The ministry will receive the council's draft report by next March and after issuing notifications overseas, it will produce its final guidelines in the summer of next year, the officials said.

The import and sale of genetically altered food is not banned in Japan, and the guidelines are no more than a system of offering the public a guarantee of product safety, they said.

There are not yet any companies considering embarking on sales of such products.

In the United States, a tomato which does not easily rot became the first genetically altered product authorized on the market in May last year. It is one of seven such products now on the U.S. market.

But since the import of tomatoes and potatoes is not permitted under plant quarantine laws, the officials said the first imports of genetically altered foods are likely to be soybeans which are resistant to herbicides, and leaf vegetables.

North Korea

Reportage on Nuclear Talks Agreement With U.S.

Vice Foreign Minister Meets Press

*SK1306231295 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean
2120 GMT 13 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] In connection with the release of a joint DPRK-United States of America press statement, Vice Foreign Minister Kim Kye-kwan, head of our country's delegation, gave a news conference yesterday at the DPRK Mission in Malaysia. Various reporters, including those from Malaysia, were present at the news conference.

First, the head of our country's delegation spoke at the news conference. He said that at the talks this time, the sides discussed overall issues concerning implementation of the DPRK-U.S. agreed framework while giving priority to resolving the issue concerning the provision of light-water reactors. He pointed out:

We gave priority to the light-water reactors issue because it is a core issue in implementation of the DPRK-U.S. agreed framework. When he met former U.S. President Carter last year, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said that building trust between the DPRK and the United States is basic to solving the nuclear problem and that trust can be built by providing light-water reactors.

The U.S. side accepted this idea of the great leader's, and as a result, the DPRK-U.S. agreed framework was released in October last year. At the talks, the sides discussed and agreed on issues that had been serious points of contention regarding the provision of light-water reactors.

The results of the talks show that the dialogue partner understood our proposal, which we had consistently maintained in resolving the light-water reactor issue, and that agreement was reached with the understanding.

The light-water reactor model was discussed to an important degree at the talks, and agreement was reached on this issue. Our position on the light-water reactor model was that under circumstances in which light-water reactors are provided for a charge, we have the right to choose a model and that a decision should be made between the DPRK and the United States.

The U.S. side insisted at first that the light-water reactors to be provided to us be specified as an ROK model. The ROK model does not exist in the world, and if there are light-water reactors, they are built with U.S. design.

The dialogue partner understood our proposal, and, as a result, the sides at the talks agreed to specify the light-water reactor model as the advanced version of U.S. design and technology. This virtually means that we exercised the right to choose and decided on the light-water reactor model. This complies with our consistent demand.

As you know, at the Berlin negotiations last year, we demanded that the United States responsibly supply light-water reactors and supply light-water reactors of a model of the United States or other advanced countries. Eventually, the rendering of the model which was agreed on this time proves that this demand of ours was accepted.

What was also agreed on at the talks was the reconfirmation that the United States will take full responsibility for the entire course of execution of the light-water reactors project under the DPRK-U.S. agreed framework.

We are of the position that because the DPRK and the United States are the parties to the Geneva framework agreement and because the execution of the light-water reactors project is not work based on trust, the United States must take responsibility for this task.

As clarified in the press statement, the sides reached agreement on this issue. They agreed that the United States will responsibly build light-water reactors and give the keys to us. In connection with this, the U.S. side reconfirmed that the letter of assurance on the provision of light-water reactors and alternative energy which U.S. President Clinton sent to the great leader General Kim Chong-il on 20 October last year will remain effective.

In addition, the sides also reconfirmed that the United States is our basic partner in executing the light-water reactors project. And, under this reconfirmation, the sides agreed on the concrete measure on the U.S. position in the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization — that is, KEDO. This, too, shows that the dialogue partner understood our consistent demand. We consider KEDO to be an organization that guarantees, on a working level, the United States' responsibility

under the DPRK-U.S. agreed framework, and therefore we are supposed to make an overall settlement only with the United States.

The extent of the provision of light-water reactors, which includes expenses for site preparation, was also discussed as a major issue. Our receiving light-water reactors in return for freezing our graphite-moderated reactor is a byproduct of the DPRK-U.S. political settlement. Therefore, no commercial norm or customs can be applied to this. Our position is that because the agreement to freeze the graphite-moderated reactor in exchange for light-water reactors was reached as a result of verification, not trust, we cannot pay even a penny for the initial stage of the construction of light-water reactors until the United States completes construction and provides all means for normal operations. The United States expressed its understanding of our position and guaranteed that KEDO will pay expenses from the initial stage of construction, including those for a site survey and site preparation. The sides also agreed to continue the discussion on construction of infrastructures and other issues in future negotiations.

The supply of heavy oil, one of the measures to compensate for our nuclear freeze, was also discussed, and the sides reached agreement on this issue.

Issues concerning KEDO activities were discussed this time. We expressed our view that we do not care about KEDO activities, considering them to be the home affairs of the dialogue partner. We have made this clear since the Geneva talks.

I can say that the agreement reached in the talks was based on the understanding by our partner during the talks of our consistent policy and demand.

Another important issue in implementing the DPRK-U.S. agreed framework, in addition to the issues on which agreement was reached, is to remove hostile relations between the DPRK and the United States and to promote trust. Towards that end, the two countries must put an end to the warring relations that are the basis of the hostile DPRK-U.S. relations and sign a peace agreement at an early date.

After finishing his main speech, the head of the delegation answered questions from reporters. He said:

Basic to specifying a light-water reactor model is whose design and technology is used. We specified the light-water reactor model as an advanced version of U.S. design and technology.

We attach importance to whose design and technology are used, and we do not care about where the light-water reactors are manufactured. We were finally able

to exercise the right to choose, and we decided on the light-water reactor model.

He also said: We are of the position that because the United States is supposed to handle the prime contractor issue, which concerns a practical trade issue, through KEDO, we leave this matter to the United States.

KCNA Cites Comments

SK1406054095 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0506 GMT 14 Jun 95

["Press Conference Called by Head of DPRK Delegation" — KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, June 14 (KCNA) — Vice Foreign Minister Kim Kye-kwan called a press conference in the DPRK Embassy in Kuala Lumpur on Tuesday after the announcement of a joint press statement between the DPRK and the United States.

Kim Kye-kwan, who headed the DPRK delegation at the talks with the United States, told reporters:

Overall affairs related to the implementation of the DPRK-U.S. framework agreement were discussed at the talks with main stress laid on the light water reactor [LWR] provision issue. We laid main stress on the LWR issue because this is the hardcore in implementation of the framework agreement.

Last year the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song told former U.S. President Carter that the key point in the settlement of the nuclear issue is confidence building between the DPRK and the United States and that confidence building means provision of LWRs. As the U.S. side accepted this idea of the great leader, the framework agreement between the DPRK and the United States came into being last October.

At the talks, the sides discussed controversial issues in the provision of LWRs and reached agreement on them. The result of the talks shows that our consistent demand in relation to the settlement of the reactor issue was understood by the dialogue partner and that agreement was reached on that basis. At the talks, the reactor model was defined after in-depth discussions.

Our position in this regard is that we have the right to choose the model as the reactors are provided on credit and that the choice of the model is a matter which should be settled between the DPRK and the United States.

In the initial period, the U.S. side insisted that "South Korean model" should be specified for the reactors to be provided to the DPRK.

There exists no "South Korean-model" reactor in the world. If any in South Korea, it is based on U.S. design.

The dialogue partner understood our position. So, the sides of the talks agreed on the stipulation that the reactor model will be "the advanced version of U.S.-origin design and technology." This means that we exercised the right to choose in defining the reactor model. This accords with our consistent demand.

At the Berlin talks last year, we demanded that the United States be responsible for the provision of LWRs, which should be of the United States or other developed countries. The specification of the reactor model in the joint press statement shows that our demand has been met.

It was reaffirmed at the talks that the United States will be entirely responsible for the overall implementation of the LWR project, pursuant to the framework agreement between the DPRK and the United States. We contend that the DPRK and the U.S. are signatories to the Geneva framework agreement and the U.S. must be responsible because the provision of LWRs is not a deal based on confidence. As stipulated in the joint press statement, both sides reached a consensus of views on this matter. It was agreed that the U.S. will construct the light-water reactors in a responsible manner on a turnkey basis.

In this regard, the U.S. side reaffirmed that the October 20, 1994 letter of assurance from U.S. President Clinton to the great leader General Kim Chong-il concerning the provision of the LWR project and interim energy alternatives continues in effect.

It was reaffirmed that the U.S. will serve as the principal point of contract with the DPRK for the LWR project. Consequently, agreement was reached on concrete measures concerning the position of the U.S. in the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO). This is another proof that our consistent demand was understood by the dialogue partner.

We regard KEDO as an organization technically supporting the U.S. liabilities pursuant to the DPRK-U.S. framework agreement. We are to settle our general accounts only with the United States.

Another focal point at the talks was the range of the LWR project including the expenses for the arrangement of construction sites. Delivery of heavy fuel oil, part of compensation for our nuclear freeze, was also discussed, and both sides had identical views on this matter.

As mentioned above, it can be said that the DPRK-U.S. talks in Kuala Lumpur have resulted in an agreement based on the dialogue partner's understanding on the consistent policy and demand of the DPRK.

What is important in implementation of the agreed points as well as the DPRK-U.S. framework agreement is for the two countries to remove hostile relations and build confidence. To this end, the warring relations, which underlie the hostile relations between the two countries, must be terminated and a peace agreement be concluded at an early date.

After his address, Kim Kye-kwan answered questions put by reporters.

North, South Disagree on Pact Meaning

*OW1406055395 Tokyo KYODO in English
0537 GMT 14 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nagasaki, June 14 KYODO — Delegates from North and South Korea to a Nagasaki disarmament conference said Wednesday they welcome a nuclear reactor agreement reached the previous day between the North and the United States in Kuala Lumpur but immediately went at loggerheads over its interpretation.

So Chang-sik, section chief of disarmament in the North Korean Foreign Ministry, said the agreement on the provision of light-water reactors to the North opens the way for implementation of a broad nuclear framework accord signed last October.

Following three weeks of negotiations, North Korea and the U.S. announced Tuesday that the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO), a U.S.-led international consortium, will finance and supply the reactors to be used in the 4 billion-dollar project and that the reactors will be an "advanced version of U.S.-origin design."

Suh Dae-won, deputy director general for the South Korean Foreign Ministry's United Nations Bureau, expressed hope that the agreement will lead to a further reduction of tension on the Korean peninsula.

Noting that KEDO decided to use South Korean standard reactors, he expressed satisfaction that the decision awards South Korea a major role in the project.

In an apparent effort to save face for the North, which had said it would never accept South Korean reactors, Ri Dong-il, another North Korean Foreign Ministry official, said, "It is not written in the (Kuala Lumpur) statement whether it is a South Korean-type ... reactor."

However, sensing a possible row, Prvoslav Davinic, head of the UN Center for Disarmament Affairs and who is presiding over the conference, cut short the exchange by saying, "We do have as a matter of fact an agreed (upon) statement."

Meeting Marks Kim Chong-il 1983 PRC Visit

*SK1406050295 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0432 GMT 14 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, June 14 (KCNA) — Crewmen of the Chinese ships Xianghe and Suxia met at Nampo port in the west coast of Korea on Monday to mark the 12th anniversary of the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's visit to the People's Republic of China.

Speakers at the meeting said that Comrade Kim Chong-il paid a visit to the PRC in June, 1983 and, with the visit the friendship between the peoples of China and Korea has been further strengthened and developed.

They noted that the friendship between the two peoples, created and cultivated by President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, together with Chairman Mao Zedong, the great leader of the Chinese people, and veteran revolutionaries of China, has been deepened and developed in the joint struggle against the foreign aggressors and in the course of building socialism.

This friendship will come into fuller bloom through generations under the care of the Communist Party of China with General Secretary Jiang Zemin at its core and the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Chong-il, the speakers stressed.

They said nobody can break the friendship sealed in blood between the two peoples.

Noting that the Korean people have achieved a great victory in socialist construction under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the speakers hoped that they would make a greater success in the building of socialism, rallied as firm as a rock around the great Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A congratulatory letter to Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the meeting.

Youth Delegation Departs; Japanese Group Arrives

*SK1306152395 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1511 GMT 13 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, June 13 (KCNA) — A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by chairman of its Central Committee Choe Yong-hae left here today for Nepal and Malaysia.

A Japan-Korea Friendship Delegation of Aichi Prefectural Assemblymen of Japan headed by Suekichi Sachi arrived here on the same day.

Cuban Air Force Group Visits Historic Sites

*SK1006105295 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 8 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] A Cuban Air Force delegation led by Lieutenant General Ruben Martinez Puente, vice minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces as well as commander of the air and anti-aircraft forces of Cuba, visited a unit of the Korean People's Army [KPA] to which Chi Cho-wol belongs.

While listening to explanations on the proud and victorious path traversed by the unit under the wise leadership of General Kim Chong-il, the respected and beloved supreme commander, the guests toured various facilities and witnessed combat training of the unit.

After this, the delegation visited the Revolutionary Museum of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces. While listening to explanations on the idea on military construction and the leadership achievements of Comrade Kim Chong-il, the respected and beloved supreme commander, the guests viewed the exhibits with deep emotion.

After the visit, the head of the delegation said: To put it in a word, the revolutionary museum is a political school indoctrinating the people in a revolutionary manner. The great leadership achievements for military construction, and the consolidation and development of the revolutionary armed forces, are summed up in this museum. The history of the KPA is the history of the great leadership of Comrades Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il. In addition, the gifts offered by KPA soldiers to their leader are remarkable creations that can only be made by KPA soldiers armed with the great idea. The soldiers' loyalty dwells in each gift. These gifts are the most brilliant and valuable thing in the entire world and cannot be compared with anything. The revolutionary museum that shows the great idea and leadership achievements will play a great role in indoctrinating the new generation.

The delegation also visited the International Friendship Exhibition Center. After the visit, the head of the delegation said: Even though there are many countries and leaders in the world, there is no leader like the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il, who has received many such gifts. Such valuable gifts can only be received by the DPRK leaders.

He wrote in the record of impressions that these priceless gifts will become mankind's eternal treasure, and that this exhibition center should be well utilized as a school indoctrinating the world's people.

The delegation then inspected the Pyongyang subway. After the inspection, the head of the delegation said that even though he has been to various countries, he has never seen such a brilliant subway. He said the Pyongyang Subway is like a brilliant underground palace, not a subway.

The delegation also visited the Kim Il-song Works Exhibition Center, the Korean Revolutionary Museum, the Monument Marking the Victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, the Mangyongdae Palace for Children, and the Sohae Lock Gate. The guests also saw a performance by an acrobatic troupe.

Departs for Home 10 Jun

*SK1306130095 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean
1300 GMT 10 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The Cuban Air Force delegation headed by Lieutenant General Ruben Martinez Puente [spelling of name as received], vice minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and commander of the Air Force and Anti-Aircraft Force of Cuba, returned home by air on 10 June.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by General Cho Myong-nok of the Korean People's Army; general-grade officers; other officers; and Jose Ramon Rodriguez Varona, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to our country.

Reunification Favored by Foreign Parties

*SK1006150895 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1505 GMT 10 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, June 10 (KCNA) — Delegates of political parties of many countries who participated in the fifth meeting of the left political parties in Latin America and the Caribbean region, which was held in Uruguay's capital of Montevideo over May 25-28, voiced support for the Korean people's just cause of national reunification.

During the meeting, delegates of political parties of many countries conducted a signature campaign in support of the Korean people's just cause of national reunification and signed the signature paper.

Among those political parties were the Democratic Revolutionary Party, the Socialist People's Party and the Workers' Party of Mexico, the Communist Party, the People's Democratic Party and the Free Motherland Movement of Paraguay, the Communist Party, the Revolutionary Party of Workers and the Solidarity Front for the Country of Argentina, the Communist Party, the

Campanista Revolutionary Unity and the Party of Working People of Dominica, the Salvadoran Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, the Bolivian Communist Party, the Large Front, the Communist Party, the Socialist Party, the Revolutionary Workers' Party and the Communist Party of Revolution of Uruguay, the Communist Party, the Socialist Party, the Liberal Union and the Liberal Revolutionary Movement of Chile, the October 8 Revolutionary Movement, the Communist Party, the Democratic Workers' Party of Brazil and the Brazilian Communist Party, the United Left and the Communist Party (Red Motherland) of Peru, the Communist Party of Guadeloupe, the Communist Party, the Patriotic Union and the Revolutionary Labour Party of Colombia, the Communist Party of Germany, the Workers' Revolutionary Party of Greece, the Labour Party of Belgium, the Sinn Fein of Ireland and the Democratic Socialist Party of Australia.

The signature paper says that they support the legitimate desire of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, consider the proposal of reunification by confederacy formula based on the Ten Point Programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation most reasonable and realistic and call for the abolition of the "National Security Law" of South Korea and the removal of the concrete wall, obstacles to the reunification of Korea.

Police Raid on Churches in ROK Denounced

*SK1406113995 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean
1225 GMT 13 Jun 95*

[NODONG SINMUN 13 June commentary: "The People Will Burn Down Chongwadae"]

[FBIS Translated Text] In connection with the puppets' brutal suppression of the labor union of South Korean Korea Telecom, the South Korean people have burst into a rage. The religious circles, labor groups, youths, students, dissidents, and various classes are issuing statements one after another and holding rallies, hunger strikes, overnight sit-ins, and demonstrations to impeach the suppression. Particularly, the Catholic Seoul Archdiocese held a mammoth mass on the current political situation with priests and laymen from all areas of South Korea and Cardinal Kim Su-hwan attending, and decided to begin protest moves. Priests from Wonju Archdiocese went on an indefinite hunger strike beginning 12 June. Dissidents and religious circles in Kwangju formed a pan-citizen measure committee to conduct an organized impeaching movement.

Members of the Federation of Democratic Labor Unions held protest and impeachment rallies across South Korea

and decided to strengthen their struggle beginning 12 June. Protesters are strongly demanding an open apology from the Kim Yong-sam ring, the punishment of those in charge, suspension of suppression of labor unions, and release of the prisoners. This is a natural conclusion and a reflection of the firm will of the South Korean democratic forces not to tolerate the Kim Yong-sam traitorous group, which forces the people to bleed with its outlaw fascist rule by guns and swords.

Where there is suppression, there is resistance. Like a robbery committed in broad daylight, the Kim Yong-sam fascist clique infiltrated armed policemen inside religious places and arrested the participants of peaceful demonstrations. How could the people resist the bursting rage?

The struggle of the members of the Korea Telecom labor union was from the beginning a just struggle and not an object of the puppets' strong-arm violence. The basic right of existence and democratic freedom of the South Korean workers has been cruelly trampled upon. They have come forward to demand the improvement of their living conditions and freedom of labor union activities, and in so doing they have consistently adhered to the principle of peaceful resolution through dialogue. Peacefully trying to fulfill their just demand is never illegal. Wielding guns and swords against them, however, is a brutal fascist act that could only be carried out by ruthless tyrants. In fact, this is proof that the Kim Yong-sam ring does not have the slightest ability or intention to solve the problem with peaceful dialogue and negotiations with the workers.

It is absolutely intolerable that the puppets raided the sacred and inviolable religious churches and temples to put the workers in fetters. Such fascist villains and hooligans are nowhere else to be found. The Kim Yong-sam ring even took the religious places as a stage for violence. This is an unprecedented savage act that even the notorious Yusin dictator [Pak Chong-hui] did not dare commit. This discloses the reality of South Korean society, which has turned into an unparalleled zone of infringed human rights and a wasteland of democracy and popular rights.

The South Korean people can no longer endure the dark situation, in which injustice abuses justice and treason condemns patriotism, and have come out on the streets to struggle. Upset by the growing struggle of the people, the Kim Yong-sam ring is staging an act of deception to appease them, talking about some understanding. However, no one is fooled by the smile of someone who draws a sword. The Kim Yong-sam ring should stop the clumsy act and accept the people's demand to apologize for using the police to trample upon religious places,

punish the culprits, and release the prisoners without delay.

Not yielding to any suppression, appeasement, and deception of the puppets, the South Korean people will add fuel to their struggle and burn down Chongwadae [the presidential offices] without fail. The Kim Yong-sam traitorous clique, which sentenced itself to death and destruction by the brutal strong-arm violence, will never escape the people's severe punishment.

Russians Express 'Reverence' for Kim Il-song

*SK1306151595 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1508 GMT 13 Jun 95*

[Spellings of Russian names as received]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, June 13 (KCNA) — Political and public figures of Russia have expressed deep reverence for the respected leader President Kim Il-song when they saw the Part 1 "The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Will Always Live in the Hearts of the People" from the film "The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Is Immortal".

"We saw in tears the film which has a grip on all of us and vividly recalls to mind the pains and grief one year go," said Makar Babikov, first vice-chairman of the Central Council of the Russian Association for Friendship and Cultural Cooperation With the DPRK.

He said:

Upon hearing the unexpected sad news that Comrade Kim Il-song, the father of the nation, passed away, all the people in Korea, our fraternal country, were wailing, beating ground and writhing before his statues, at workplaces and at homes across the country, calling his august name. When they visited his bier they were reluctant to leave it, choking with sobs.

Seeing them in the film I, with deep emotion, thought of the precious life and the immortal exploits of the great Comrade Kim Il-song.

The world knows no such a leader as Comrade Kim Il-song who had led the country so wisely for many years.

I pay my respects to his precious life and great feats again.

The cause of Comrade Kim Il-song will be surely accomplished as it is reliably being carried forward by respected Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Mikhail Kapitsa who was vice-minister of foreign affairs of the former USSR and is now director of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Russia, said:

Comrade Kim Il-song is always with us.

The beam of the great sun clearly illumines the road ahead of the Korean people's victorious advance, the bright future and the final victory of socialism and communism.

The great idea of Comrade Kim Il-song clearly indicates the road ahead of the Korean people and the world people in their struggle and the bright future. He is immortal.

Aleksandr Kapto, former USSR ambassador to Korea, said,

"Seeing the life of Comrade Kim Il-song, the most thoroughgoing communist, a world leader and the father of the people, and seeing the people shedding tears at his death, I came to know of what the leader should be like and what is the duty of his people."

"I hope," he said, "the Korean people will make a dynamic advance with unbounded reverence for the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and with the firm confidence in victory, in the future, too."

V.I. Anpilov, secretary of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Communist Workers' Party of Russia and chairman of the Executive Committee of the "Working Russia" Movement, said:

I can hardly repress my strong emotion, looking back on the day when I was received by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The teachings he gave us in his lifetime will remain forever in our minds.

We will surely fly the red flag he held so dear.

The final victory of communism, his desire, is sure to be achieved.

Syrian Envoy Writes Poems Revering Kim Il-song

*SK1206101695 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1005 GMT 12 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, June 12 (KCNA) — Syrian Ambassador to Korea Yasir Farah wrote a poem containing his boundless reverence for the great leader President Kim Il-song and a poem saying farewell to Pyongyang.

He in a poem "In Memory of the Dearest Great Man" said that President Kim Il-song, the greatest of the great men, the most brilliant hero and the sun of all things in the universe, passed away but every nook and corner of the socialist country is associated with his feats and he is immortal.

The poem writes that the leader is the tenderhearted father of the people, who bestowed all loving care in the

world upon them, embracing them in his kind bosom, and that the people remember him as the tenderhearted father, an incarnation of indomitable spirit, creation and strategy.

The poem also writes that the Korean people are turning out as one man to accomplish the socialist cause of *chuche* under the leadership of the great general Kim Chong-il, who is the leader of the party and the country and who holds the helm of the ship of the nation raising an anchor toward a bright future.

The ambassador in the poem stresses that the noble intention of President Kim Il-song will remain forever as a cluster of a white rose like his warm love for the people.

He in a poem "Farewell to Pyongyang, My Heart to the Great Leader" writes that his reluctance to part with Pyongyang is attributable to the death of a great man peerless in the world.

The poem writes that President Kim Il-song, the wise mentor, the great steerman of the times and the father of freedom fighters, is immortal.

Saying that he cannot part with the capital of Korea, the land of *chuche* which is associated with the exploits of the great man like a heroic epic, he notes that he is leaving his heart behind in Pyongyang.

In the poem he writes that his heart, too, will throb to defend the great General Kim Chong-il, the banner of victory, the symbol of destiny and the beacon of hope.

He in the poem says "Farewell to Kim Chong-il's Korea-His Second Motherland," wishing the great general good health.

Foreign Publications Carry Kim Il-song's Works

SK1206055695 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0441 GMT 12 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, June 12 (KCNA) — "10-point Programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation for the Reunification of the Country," a work of the great leader President Kim Il-song, was carried by the Maltese paper *L'ORIZZONT*, the Russian paper *MYSLI* No. 10 and Vienna-based magazine *DIPLOMATISCHER PRESSIDIENST* No. 2.

The Maltese paper said:

President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea worked out a great programme for the country's reunification and made all efforts for its implementation.

The ten-point programme serves as the guideline for overcoming with the efforts of the Korean people

the difficulties created by the separatists at home and abroad, turning the situation of the country favorable to peaceful reunification and putting an end to the tragedy of division.

Kim Il-song's Internationalism Applauded

SK1306113295 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1022 GMT 13 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, June 13 (KCNA) — The great leader President Kim Il-song established close intimacy with many foreigners and showed deep loving care for them in his lifetime.

Among them are heads of state, his comrades-in-arms who supported the revolutionary cause of the Korean people and prominent public figures.

They were received in audience by President Kim Il-song and utterly enchanted by his personalities. They, therefore, infinitely revere and follow him while the president had all along looked after them as his friends.

King Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia is among the friends of his.

In his recent meeting with the Korean ambassador the King said with deep emotion that the great leader his excellency Generalissimo Kim Il-song bestowed great benevolence and solicitude upon them and took care of him as his own brother.

His words reflect the unanimous appreciation of the world's progressive people of President Kim Il-song's noble sense of internationalist obligation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has said:

"No great men in history are in comparison with our leader in terms of virtues."

Once President Kim Il-song was on good terms with any one as his comrade, friend, comrade-in-arms and brother, he believed in and defended him with invariable obligation no matter how much water flows under the bridge.

The intimacy between President Kim Il-song and King Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia is a living model of relations based on sense of internationalist obligation.

It was during the celebrations held to mark the tenth anniversary of the Bandung Meeting in April 1965 that President Kim Il-song had a meeting with Norodom Sihanouk for the first time. The intimacy between them remained unchanged over the three decades since then, during which Norodom Sihanouk was the head of state and then living abroad.

The president invited the king to visit Korea once a year or several times in a year over the past 20 odd years and shared a good friendship with him.

The president, in his speech made at a grand banquet for Norodom Sihanouk who was in Korea to congratulate him upon his 82nd birthday in April last year, said they had deepened friendship and mutual fidelity, sharing joys and sorrow over 30 years. And in May last year he sincerely helped the King hold a top-level Pyongyang roundtable conference of all factions of Cambodia for peace and national reconciliation and gave inspiring words to the King. Such was President Kim Il-song's sense of obligation for the king.

The president called his comrades-in-arms who gave assistance to Korea "internationalist soldier" and "symbol of amity" and showed invariable and eternal affection for them for scores of years. Numerous are such stories.

A story of his loving care for Zhang Weihua, a Chinese revolutionary martyr who materially and morally assisted the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle of the Korean people, and his family is widely known to the world.

The president invited his son to visit Korea and showed paternal loving care for him, saying that Zhang Weihua's children had grown up without their father from their early years and from now on he was the father of their own.

Zhang Qi, the eldest grand son of the martyr wrote memoirs "Gifted With Noble Sense of Obligation", in which he said there is no such a leader and man as the president who took care that a monument was erected by the grave of a foreign comrade-in-arms of his as brief the period of their meeting was.

President Kim Il-song remembered Ya.T. Novichenko, a former Soviet Army officer, for nearly 40 years and he met with him during his busy foreign tour in 1984 and called him "an internationalist soldier".

President Kim Il-song looked after his foreign friends with warm love and comradely friendship. Among them are Takeo Takaki, a former advisor to the editorial board of the YOMIURI SHIMBUN and chief director of the Japan-Korea Cultural Interchange Association, Genaro Carnero Checa, director of the Board of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea and chairman of the Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship, Giancarlo Elia Valori, secretary general of the Italian Institute of International Relations, Louis Rinser [spelling of names as received], a German female writer, and other figures of political, public and the press circles on the five continents of the world.

During their visits to Korea, the president received them in spite of the urgency of his affairs and showed utmost care for them so that they did not feel inconvenience in their work and life.

He also made sure that his foreign friends were survived from chronic diseases and got back to their countries. And he sent messages of condolence to the bereaved families of those who died of illness and saw to it that they were widely introduced by mass media, and documentaries and feature films portraying them were released so that they may be alive long in the hearts of the Korean people.

Decision To Preserve Kim Il-song's Body Lauded

Daily Applauds Decision

*SK1406050795 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0452 GMT 14 Jun 95*

["Let Us Hold Comrade Kim Il-song in High Esteem Through Generations" — KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, June 14 (KCNA) — The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], the Central Military Commission of the WPK, the National Defence Commission, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published a decision "On Preserving the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song in Eternal State".

In this connection, NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an editorial titled "Let Us Hold the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song in High Esteem Through Generations".

The editorial reads in part:

The adoption of the decision on preserving Comrade Kim Il-song in eternal state for all ages is a meaningful historic event in the revolutionary struggle and political life of the Korean people who are stepping up the revolution and construction, true to his behests.

It is a unanimous aspiration and desire of all the Korean people who are living and working in an eternal harmonious whole with Comrade Kim Il-song to preserve him in eternal state through generations.

The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il said:

"It is our people's unshakable will to loyally uphold respected Comrade Kim Il-song forever as the leader of our party and revolution."

The decision on renaming the Kumsusan Assembly Hall — where Comrade Kim Il-song wisely guided the affairs of the party and the state, the Korean revolution,

and the human cause of independence for many years — the "Kumsusan Memorial Palace" and on laying him in state at the palace as he was in his lifetime fully represents the unanimous aspirations and determination and the unshakable faith of the Korean people to live and work in an eternal harmonious whole with him. Whenever they are happy or they are faced with difficulties, the Korean people will visit the "Kumsusan Memorial Palace" in which he is laid in state as he was in his lifetime and renew their confidence and fighting spirit and more dynamically fight, looking up to his image.

The decision on preserving Comrade Kim Il-song in eternal state is a reflection of the unanimous aspiration and desire of the revolutionary peoples all over the world.

The great Comrade Kim Il-song was the sun of chuche who brightly indicated the road ahead of the world people.

The publication of the decision on preserving Comrade Kim Il-song in eternal state will mark an occasion in making the revolutionary peoples of the world deepen their feelings of confidence in him and more powerfully inspiring them to the building of a new, independent world.

The Kumsusan area where the eternal sun of chuche is shedding brilliant rays will be kept in the hearts of the Korean people and the revolutionary peoples all over the world as the supreme holy land of chuche and will shine all over the world as a symbol of struggle and advance, victory and glory.

The desire of the Korean people and the revolutionary peoples all over the world to preserve Comrade Kim Il-song in eternal state has been realised with success, with the result that his exploits will be handed down to posterity.

The decision on preserving Comrade Kim Il-song in eternal state and converting the Kumsusan area into a supreme holy land of chuche is a concentric expression of the noblest sense of moral obligation and revolutionary will of respected Comrade Kim Chong-il.

All the Korean people will extensively follow the noble traits of the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the supreme incarnation of revolutionary morality and obligation, hold the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem for all ages and devote all their energies, talents and efforts to the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of chuche started by him.

Hong Song-nam Hails Decision

SK1406072195 *Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean*
0745 GMT 13 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] No one throughout the country can repress their excitement after receiving the decision of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee, the WPK Central Military Commission, the DPRK National Defense Commission, the DPRK Central People's Committee, and the DPRK Administration Council.

Comrade Hong Song-nam, alternative member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and deputy premier of the State Administration Council, stated:

[Begin Hong Song-nam recording] Our hearts — which received a decision to turn Kumsusan Assembly Hall where the great leader worked during his lifetime into Kumsusan Memorial Palace and the Kumsusan area into the supreme holy land of chuche, as well as to lay the fatherly leader in state as he was in his lifetime at the Kumsusan Memorial Palace and to build in the palace anew the Chuche Idea Work Exhibition Hall — are vigorously beating due to great excitement beyond description.

Since the most sorrowful day of losing the fatherly leader, our people have keenly missed him. With each passing day, month, and year, our people have ardently wished to see our leader's benevolent appearance as during his lifetime, even one time.

Even now, I cannot really recall 5 and 6 July of last year without tears coming to my eyes. Our leader sat together with our functionaries, including myself, to achieve the prosperity and development of the country and people and for the victory of revolution under circumstances in which hot and humid weather, as well as the monsoon season, continued. Also, he gave us programmatic teachings to accelerate the country's economic development and to enhance the people's living standards.

From time to time he carefully listened, one-by-one, to our reports and formulated detailed plans to deal with them. Also, he made us cherish a great ambition and revolutionary conviction, raising and waving his hand. During the day and night, the fatherly leader conducted activities without rest. He told us to take a break, even one day, but we were not able to take a break due to the work. However, on 8 July his heart stopped beating with a document — the last one he read — on his desk.

Really, our leader was the people's great leader — the likes of which can be found nowhere else in history

— who had only worked for the people until the last moment of his life. How can our people forget such a father of a great nation! [end recording]

Soldiers Praise Decision

*SK1406120495 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean
1314 GMT 13 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Our people and officers and men of the People's Army who have received the decision by the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee, the WPK Central Military Commission, the DPRK National Defense Commission, the DPRK Central People's Committee [CPC], and the DPRK Administration Council, on upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in eternal state, are currently wrapped up in great emotion.

Comrade Kim Chang-yol, general grade officer of the Korean People's Army, states as follows:

[Begin Kim recording] Currently, I do not know how to express my feeling after receiving the decision by the WPK Central Committee, the WPK Central Military Commission, the DPRK National Defense Commission, the DPRK CPC, and the DPRK Administration Council, on upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in eternal state. This is not my own feeling, but the consistent feeling of all the people of the whole nation and officers and men of the People's Army.

I do not know how to thank the respected and beloved supreme comrade commander who deeply took into consideration the seething feeling of our people and officers and men of the People's Army who cannot eternally forget the fatherly leader, and took such important and historic measures.

Truly, this historic decision reflects the joint faith and will of our people and officers and men of the People's Army to eternally highly uphold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and elucidate his immortal revolutionary achievements generation after generation. Therefore, the whole country is seething with excitement.

When I heard the voice of an announcer on the radio this morning conveying the decision, I was not able to refrain from the feeling of being wrapped up as if I was receiving the news that our leader's heart was once again beating. Along with Mangyongdae, the historic sacred ground where the fatherly leader was born, we have the feeling of possessing the supreme sacred ground of the chuche which will lay the leader in eternal state. When thinking about this, I was not able to refrain from my heart being full of emotion.

Highly upholding the great Comrade Kim Il-song as the eternal leader of our party and people and the sun of chuche for all ages was a consistent desire and earnest hope of our people, officers and men of the People's Army, and men of the whole world.

All the people of the whole nation wept loudly upon hearing the sad news of the sudden death of the fatherly leader, which was like a bolt from the blue, and their outcries that the leader must not go, what are they to do, and can there not be ways to make the leader's heart beat again, are echoing throughout the land even now. Yes, that is so. The fatherly leader is eternally with us amid the seething desire of our people and officers and men of the People's Army.

Since there is our party's firm determination and unyielding faith of our people and officers and men of the People's Army to highly uphold the great Comrade Kim Il-song as an eternal leader of our party, people, and sun of chuche for all ages, the fatherly leader will by no means leave our side.

Through the adoption of this historic decision, which reflects the consistent intention and desire of all the party, all the Army, and all the people, it has been made possible to uphold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in eternal state, and along with Mangyongdae, the sacred ground of the revolution, it was possible for the Kumsusan District to be elucidated to the whole world as the supreme sacred ground of chuche.

The officers and men of our People's Army will deeply bear in their hearts the emotion of upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in eternal state; will eternally advocate with the do-or-die spirit the fatherly leader as when he was alive; and impregably defend the Kumsusan District, the supreme sacred ground of chuche.

Also, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song will be eternally highly upheld and they will resolutely defend my country and my fatherland with guns according to the wise leadership of the respected and beloved supreme comrade commander. [end recording]

Officials, Workers Hall Decision

*SK1406104495 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1025 GMT 14 Jun 95*

["Resolution To Hold President Kim Il-song in High Esteem as Eternal Sun of Chuche Evinced" — KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, June 14 (KCNA) — The decision on preserving the great leader President Kim Il-song in eternal state is evoking widespread repercussions upon people from all walks of life.

Yi Kun-sik, vice-director of the Secretariat of the Administration Council, said that the decision on preserving President Kim Il-song in eternal state as he was in his lifetime tightly grasps the hearts of all the people as it fully represents the ardent yearning of the Korean people for him and their intense loyalty to hold him in high esteem as the eternal sun of the nation.

Kim Kil-yon, president of the National Academy of Sciences, had this to say:

Our scientists have longed for President Kim Il-song every day and every moment up to date, when nearly one year since he passed away suddenly. Upon hearing the decision, they are deeply moved by the high sense of moral obligation of the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to preserve Comrade Kim Il-song in eternal state for all ages.

Kang Kwang-su, secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, said that it is a very significant event that our people have the honor of preserving Comrade Kim Il-song in eternal state through generations.

Our municipal party committee will more deeply introduce and propagandize among the party members and working people the undying contributions and great exploits made by Comrade Kim Il-song for the party, the revolution and humankind of the world and more briskly conduct an organisational and political work to uphold the wise guidance of the party with loyalty.

Vice-chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial Administrative and Economic Committee Kim Sun-pom said:

The officials of the people's power organ and all the working people of the province consider that the decision reflected the unshakable faith of all the Korean people to hold in high esteem as the eternal leader of our party and people and the sun of chuche the great Comrade Kim Il-song who provided them with the present glory, happiness and brilliant future.

Yi Yong-chi, leader of the high-speed tunneling work-team of the Sadong pit of the Tokchon coal mine under the Tokchon area coal complex, stressed:

Our colliers will loyally uphold the party with increased production of coal under any difficult condition, bearing deep in mind the unbreakable faith that we always win and there is nothing impossible because we are guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Power Plant Workers Laud Decision

SK1406062095 *Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean*
1120 GMT 13 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The working people throughout the country cannot repress their excitement after receiving the decision of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK], the WPK Central Military Commission, the DPRK National Defense Commission, the DPRK Central People's Committee, and the DPRK Administration Council.

Comrade Kim Yong-ho, labor hero, who works at the management and repair workshop of Pyongyang thermal power complex, says:

[Begin recording] I am excited upon receiving the decision on upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in eternal state. The desire of all of our working class at Pyongyang thermal power complex, who have spent each day yearning for the great leader since they lost him suddenly, is to uphold the fatherly leader in eternal state. However, this desire has been realized thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Turning the Kumsusan Assembly Hall — where the great leader wisely led the affairs of the party and the state, the Korean revolution, and the human cause of independence for many years — into the Kumsusan Memorial Palace in accordance with the decision of the WPK Central Committee, the WPK Central Military Commission, the DPRK National Defense Commission, the DPRK Central People's Committee, and the DPRK Administration Council; designating the Kumsusan area as the supreme holy land of chuche; laying in state the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as he was in his lifetime at the Kumsusan Memorial Palace; and building in the palace anew the Chuche Idea Work Exhibition Hall fully showing the outstanding ideological and theoretical activities of the great leader is a most correct decision which reflects the unanimous will and desire of all of the Korean people and mankind.

Upholding the fatherly leader eternally in state as he was in his lifetime is our due obligation. The fatherly leader identified our working class as the main force of the revolution and bestowed great trust and love upon it.

The great leader also loved the working class of our Pyongyang thermal power complex. Whenever he had an opportunity, the great leader visited our complex and encouraged us, holding our hands and patting our backs and treating us like blood sons. The great leader always put us at the forefront of the working class in the capital

city and bestowed all sorts of love and consideration upon us. We will never forget this.

I am devoting myself to implementing the teachings left by the leader while cherishing the fatherly leader's love deep in my heart. As in the past, I will, in the future, too, remain a loyalist and a dutiful child by upholding the respected and beloved General Kim Chong-il and advance at the forefront of the march, holding aloft the red flag of our party.

All of our working class at the Pyongyang thermal power complex is filled with the firm determination to glorify the 50th anniversary of the founding of the party as a great festival of victors by increasing electric power production, upholding the party Central Committee's slogans. [end recording]

Kim Chong-il Thanks Military Units, Workers

SK1106080595 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0802 GMT 11 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, June 11 (KCNA) — The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il extended thanks to units and working people for their sincere assistance to the People's Army.

A cell of the party committee of the State External Economic Affairs Commission, the General Bureau of Revolutionary Relics, the Pyongyang Textile Combine, the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, the inhabitants of Kumsong-tong No. 2, Mangyongdae District, a department director of the Foreign Ministry, Kim Chae-yon, and his family and other units and working people visited soldiers of the People's Army with many articles they prepared to aid the Army and further cemented Army-people unity.

They promised with each other to reliably defend the Korean-style socialist system centred on the popular masses with the Army and people united in one mind around the great General Kim Chong-il.

Kim Chong-il Thanks Veterans for Work

SK1406052495 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0427 GMT 14 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, June 14 (KCNA) — The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il sent thanks to eight war veterans including Kim Song-to and Paek Won-se in Kaechon City, South Pyongan Province, who carried on propaganda and education work among the masses.

The veterans, who participated in the fatherland liberation war, conducted propaganda and education work among working people, People's Army soldiers and school children and students on a total of 4,500 oc-

casions from January, 1990, contributing to politically and ideologically awakening them to the class.

Comrade Kim Chong-il highly spoke of Choe Hyo-chon, a mining worker of Hungsan mine, who set an example in helping the socialist countryside, saying "he is a good party member."

Kim Chong-il Praises Hungsan Mine Model Miner

SK1306131095 *Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean*
0100 GMT 13 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great leader [yongdoja] of our party and people, has highly estimated Choe Hyo-chon, a miner of the Hungsan Mine who has set a wonderful example in helping the socialist rural area.

Choe Hyo-chon thought about ways to return the benevolence of the fatherly leader and dear comrade leader, who have given and are giving boundless love and care to our working class while putting up our working class as the core unit and leading class of the revolution. He decided to give active support with a burning heart to the rural area to contribute what little he had to the country's agricultural production, inspiring the miners to the struggle to increase the production of minerals by setting an example and by showing by practice rather than precept, doing so as the secretary of a branch party organization at the branch mine of the Hungsan Mine.

While sincerely fulfilling the tasks assigned to him, he displayed the beautiful trait of voluntarily taking on work at the Yongsan Cooperative Farm in Chongdan County since 1989.

Upon receiving a report about his conduct, the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il gave him a high estimate, saying: "He is a good party member."

Choe Hyo-chon and his family, who have the great honor and happiness of having been given the high estimate by the great leader, which they think is more than they deserve, are full of burning enthusiasm to return with loyalty the deep trust and care of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who greatly values their determination to devote what little strength they have to the prosperity and welfare of our country, our fatherland.

Trade Union Propagandists Climb Chong-il Peak

SK1406052395 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0436 GMT 14 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, June 14 (KCNA) — Propaganda workers of trade unions across the

country made an expedition to Chong-il peak on the lapse of 39 years since the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il paved the road of march for exploring the revolutionary battle sites.

The members of the expedition held a starting ceremony of the march in front of the monument to the victorious Pochonbo battle in Hyesan, Yanggang Province, on June 4 and laid a floral basket before the statue of the great leader President Kim Il-song before starting their march.

Carrying the flags of portraits of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il in the van of the expedition, the marchers explored the revolutionary battle and historical sites in the areas around Mt. Paektu including the native home of Comrade Kim Chong-il in the secret camp on Mt. Paektu and Chong-il Peak along the course of exploration paved by Comrade Kim Chong-il.

In the secret camp on Mt. Paektu, the time-honored holy place of the revolution, they saw the relics preserved with care at the native home where Comrade Kim Chong-il was born.

They held a meeting before the monument to the ode composed by President Kim Il-song in praise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, and renewed their determination of loyalty to accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche at an early date, more closely rallied around Comrade Kim Chong-il, true to the behests of the fatherly leader President Kim Il-song.

Paper Calls Independence 'Lifeblood of Country'

*SK1006102895 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1024 GMT 10 Jun 95*

["Independence, Lifeblood of Country and Nation" — KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, June 10 (KCNA) — NODONG SINMUN today describes independence as the lifeblood of a country and nation and the first criterion of an independent, sovereign state.

The paper says in a by-lined article:

Maintenance of independence is an essential requirement for an independent, sovereign state to keep its dignity and display the honour of the nation.

Only when a country independently shapes lines and policies in conformity with the demand of its people and its actual conditions, carries them out with its own efforts and exercises complete sovereignty in external relations, it can be called a true independent, sovereign state.

If a country bereft of independence dances to the tune of others or blindly follows what others do, it cannot defend its national dignity and will eventually be subordinated to others. Such country cannot defend its national identity including the blood, national language, history and culture, to say nothing of its dignity.

Maintenance of independence is a decisive guarantee for the prosperity and development of a country and nation.

If a country is to achieve its national prosperity, it must independently work out the lines and policies, correctly reflecting the desire and demand of its people, and solve every problem with its own efforts in a responsible manner on the principle of self-reliance.

Self-reliance is the only way of making a country and nation prosperous.

Maintenance of independence also makes it possible to meet the challenge of imperialists and victoriously advance the cause of socialism.

The cause of socialism is aimed at realising the independence of the popular masses. So, maintenance of independence is an intrinsic requirement of this cause.

Only when independence is maintained, is it possible to answer the counterrevolutionary campaign of imperialists with revolutionary principles, surmount manifold difficulties and trials with one's own efforts and successfully promote the cause of socialism.

Capitalism has revived in some countries which were once building socialism, mainly because they did not maintain independence.

Our party and people will invariably hold high the banner of independence, resolutely defend national sovereignty and dignity and make their country and their motherland more prosperous under the leadership of respected Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Paper on Following Revolutionary Way of Life

*SK1206101895 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1012 GMT 12 Jun 95*

["NODONG SINMUN on Following Revolutionary Way of Life of Working Class" — KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, June 12 (KCNA) — All members of the society, following the revolutionary way of life of working class, should acquire a high degree of revolutionary spirit and militant power and effect a revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction, so as to demonstrate more powerfully the dignity of Korea of chuche and invincibility of the Korean-style socialism, stresses NODONG SINMUN in an editorial today.

Under the title "Let Us Follow Revolutionary Spirit of Working Class", the editorial says:

The revolutionary way of life of the Korean working class is the one based on loyalty. They entrust all their destinies entirely to the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and do everything as the party indicates.

It is an indomitable fighting spirit that helps one tide over all manner of trials and difficulties with an idea that everything will be going well if he makes revolution believing in the party; it is a collective way of life which makes it possible to display highly the collective heroism helping and leading each other with revolutionary comradeship.

When the entire people follow this kind of revolutionary way of life, thereby turning the whole society into the one filled with revolutionary fighting spirit of working class, the Korean-style socialism can be defended and maintained creditably in whatever storm and stress and the might of our fatherland strengthened incomparably.

Following the revolutionary way of life of working class is an important requisite for actively assimilating the whole society to revolutionaries and working class and consolidating in every way the driving forces of our revolution, the editorial notes, pointing out that only when one follows the idea and mental trait of working class, lives and struggles as they do, can he be assimilated to working class and revolutionaries. This is the profound idea contained in the "philosophy of molten iron."

The term "philosophy of molten iron" has come into being in the recently-released Korean feature film "The Nation and Destiny" (working-class part) and this definition represents the validity and vitality of the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea on educating and modeling all members of the society after the Korean working class.

What is of importance in following the revolutionary way of life of working class is to follow their intense loyalty to the party, unshakable conviction of socialism and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

Workers Urged To Greet WPK Anniversary

*SK1006045595 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0438 GMT 10 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, June 10 (KCNA) — NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an editorial calling upon the party members and other working people to forcefully accelerate the general onward movement to greet the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea with

a high degree of political enthusiasm and brilliant achievements in production and construction in firm unity around the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, beating the drum of the revolution more dynamically.

The editorial says:

What the party intends at present is to make the drum of the revolution beaten more loudly on all fronts of the socialist construction.

To beat the drum of the revolution means to make the whole country pervaded by the spirit of struggle and advance, the stamina of creation and innovation.

The drum of the revolution fully contains the iron will, matchless grit and revolutionary stamina of respected Comrade Kim Chong-il to accomplish the revolutionary cause of *chuche* started by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song by forcefully stepping up the revolution and construction in any raging storm.

Only when we dauntlessly fight with the drum of the revolution beaten, can we frustrate the desperate offensive of the imperialists with a revolutionary offensive, make constant advances in socialist construction and resolutely defend the banner of revolution, the banner of socialism.

In order to forcefully step up the general onward movement of socialism, loudly beating the drum of the revolution, we should make the whole society full of the spirit of valiantly advancing with the revolutionary stamina of Comrade Kim Chong-il and strengthen the singlehearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses, the greatest foundation of the revolution.

It is also important for all party members and other working people to implement the grand plan of the party by absolutely and unconditionally accepting the party policy.

The editorial further says:

The drum of the revolution is a symbol of the heroic stamina of our working class and people who are powerfully advancing, firmly united around Comrade Kim Chong-il in one mind.

No force on earth can block the road of our party and people who are advancing, holding aloft the red flag and loudly beating the drum of the revolution.

Memorial Service Held for Fighter Kim Chol-chu

*SK1306235695 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1521 GMT 13 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, June 13 (KCNA) — A Pyongyang memorial service for Comrade Kim

Chol-chu, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, took place at the People's Palace of Culture today upon the lapse of 60 years since he passed way on June 14, 1935. It was attended by Vice-President Yi Chong-ok and Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army [KPA] Choe Kwang who are members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], and other senior party and government officials, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, families of revolutionary martyrs, KPA generals and soldiers and working people in the city.

Addressing the memorial service, Choe Tae-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the C.C. [Central Committee], the WPK, elaborated on the revolutionary life and feats of Comrade Kim Chol-chu.

Comrade Kim Chol-chu was born in time-honored Mangyongdae on June 12, 1916 as second son of Kim Hyong-chik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in Korea, and Kang Pan-sok, a pioneer of the Communist Women's Movement of Korea.

Born into a patriotic and revolutionary family the members of which staunchly fought for the country and the people and against foreign aggressors through generations, he grasped the truth of revolution, got a steadfast anti-Japanese patriotic idea and a high degree of class consciousness and became an ardent communist and a thoroughgoing revolutionary fighter with indomitable fighting spirit and noble revolutionary traits, enjoying revolutionary education from his parents and the leadership and care of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

He, who embarked on the struggle for national liberation with a high intention of revolution in his early years, conducted energetic activities to implement to the letter the line and policies advanced by President Kim Il-song, while being active as a leading member of the Saenal Children's Union, the first communist revolutionary organization of children in Korea, and secretary on a district committee of the Young Communist League.

With a view to implementing the line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle put forward by the great leader, he worked hard to lay its mass foundations and sent fine youths trained through Young Communist League organizations to anti-Japanese armed units, this making a great contribution to laying the foundations of the armed struggle and expanding the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

He performed precious feats also in forming an anti-Japanese united front of the Korean and Chinese peo-

ples, true to the line of an anti-Japanese united front advanced by the great leader.

Comrade Kim Chol-chu was a true communist who infinitely loved the people and devoted his all to them.

He, who conducted energetic political and military activities for the liberation of the country and the freedom and emancipation of the people, died a heroic death in an area near Chechangzi on June 14, 1935, in a death-defying fight against a unit of the Japanese imperialist aggressor army.

Choe Tae-pok said that though the life of Comrade Kim Chol-chu was not long, it was a brilliant revolutionary life of a communist revolutionary soldier full of the unfailing loyalty to the leader and the cause of revolution, intense love for the country and the people, indomitable revolutionary spirit, strong will and revolutionary optimism.

Noting that the Korean people are facing a task to carry the revolutionary cause of *chuche* to completion, true to the behests of President Kim Il-song, he called on all the party members and other working people to dynamically advance along the road of revolution guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, under the red flag of revolution the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters held high.

Yi Chong-ok, Others Attend

SK1406032195 *Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean*
0100 GMT 14 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] A Pyongyang memorial service for Comrade Kim Chol-chu, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, took place at the People's Palace of Culture yesterday upon the lapse of 60 years since he passed away. [passage omitted]

Appearing at the rostrum were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president; Comrade Choe Kwang, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and chief of general staff of the Korean People's Army [KPA]; Comrades Kye Ung-tae and Han Song-yong, members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretaries of the party Central Committee; Comrade Yang Hyong-sop, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly; KPA Vice Marshals Paek Hak-nim and Kim Ik-hyon; Comrades Kim Chung-nin and Kim Yong-sun, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Chang Chol, vice premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Chon Mun-sop, chairman of the State In-

spection Commission of the Central People's Committee; responsible officials of labor organizations; anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters; and pertinent officials. The memorial service began with the playing of a song in memory of partisans. [passage omitted]

Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol at Film Screening

SK1306050895 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0442 GMT 13 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, June 13 (KCNA) — The Korean Film Studio has produced the serial feature film "The Nation and Destiny" one part after another as monumental masterpieces of the era.

The recently-released part 27 of the film (the third part on the working class) was screened at the People's Palace of Culture on Monday.

Present there to see the film were Vice Presidents Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol and Kim Pyong-sik and other party and government cadres.

The film is based on the activities of workers at Kangson Steel Works in the mid-1950s, the postwar rehabilitation and construction period. At that time, in face of the anti-party, counter-revolutionary factional elements' moves the workers in Kangson rallied themselves more closely around the party, finally put six 40-ton capacity electric furnaces into operation and made this report of loyalty to the great leader President Kim Il-song.

It shows people with different careers actively turned out in the project to rebuild the furnaces on an expansion basis, closely rallied in one mind under the benevolent politics of the Workers' Party of Korea, and grew to be the main force of the revolution.

Status Report on South Hamgyong Province Crop

SK1206121295 *Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean*
1200 GMT 11 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Agricultural workers in South Hamgyong Province, who successfully completed the battle of rice transplanting for the significant year 1995, have not let loose their high spirit during rice transplanting but are giving strength to managing crops. Reporter Ho Am of the Central Broadcasting Network interviewed Choe Tung, first vice chairman of the Rural Economic Committee of South Hamgyong Province.

[Begin Choe recording] Functionaries of the Rural Economic Committee of South Hamgyong Province deeply understand the importance and significance of manuring and cultivating crops in agricultural production. Under the provincial party committee's leadership, they are properly carrying out economic organizational work for

manuring and cultivating crops in accordance with the demands of the chuche farming method, not letting loose the high spirit they had during rice transplanting.

Hamju, Sinhung, Pukchong, and Pohung Counties, which grew healthy rice seedlings and completed rice transplanting in a short time, are now working hard on the preliminary weeding of rice paddies and plowing of cornfields. All cooperative farms in the province have established a daily work plan to schedule the weeding of paddies and fields every 10 days, and have organized and mobilized all forces on the farm to focus on the weeding battle.

Weeding machines are actively used in weeding rice paddies. Weeding plows are regularly sent to cornfields to ensure the land is plowed every seven to 10 days.

Farms in Kumya and Chongpyong Counties selected experienced farmers to manage the paddy water. By enhancing their role, the farms have organized well the technical guidance to thoroughly meet the demands of the chuche farming method in managing the paddy water. Particularly, they are effectively carrying out the organizational work to apply sufficient supplemental fertilizers to the land this year by enhancing the efficiency of chemical fertilizers and accelerating the production of home-made composts. Chongpyong, Tanchon, and Pohung Counties are accelerating the preliminary plowing of cornfields in the final stage. Throughout the province, 10 percent of the rice paddies are weeded daily.

In accordance with the fierce enthusiasm of the agricultural workers, we will properly plan the guidance work for manuring and cultivating crops to glorify this year, a significant year marking the 50th anniversary of the party founding, with bumper crops and submit a report of loyalty to the great general. [end recording]

Fatherland Liberation War Museum Guides Cited

SK1206104695 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1030 GMT 12 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, June 12 (KCNA) — The victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum is situated on the bank of River Potong in Pyongyang.

Seen there are those who performed feats in the fatherland liberation war.

They are now serving as explainers, enjoying deep trust and affection of Comrade Kim Chong-il, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army [KPA].

In November 1983 Comrade Kim Chong-il made sure that war veterans, though they were old, remained in service to carry on the revolution, working as explainers at the museum.

He said that they would give graphic accounts of the battles they took part in and that the explanation of the Battle on Height 1,211 and the Battle for Liberating Taejon by those who participated in the battles would be very vivid.

He also said that even though they were above 60, they could do the job.

They are now 67 years old on an average.

Among them are Hero of the Republic Kim Song-chin who was restored to life by miracle after silencing the enemy's machine gun with his body, Han Kye-chon and Han Se-kon who drove tanks to Seoul ahead of others in the days of the Battle for Liberating Seoul, Kwon Hyok-chang, Yom Tae-kyong, Kim Yong-chol and Na Yun-ku who performed heroic feats in the Battles on Height 1,211 and Hill 351 and many other heroes and twice Heroes of the Republic and those of distinguished service.

Comrade Kim Chong-il has them exalted all their life for the feats they performed in a moment.

He, to make Hero of the Republic Yi Hwal always keep his political integrity shining, saw to it that he rejoined the army when he already reached the age of 70 and conferred the title of lieutenant general of the KPA Airforce on him.

Under his loving care, Yi Hwal's youngest son, Yi Yong, is now serving as an airman.

Twice Hero of the Republic Kim Ki-u, who is working as a war veteran explainer under the loving care of Comrade Kim Chong-il, received a 60th birthday table sent by him in April 1993.

Kim Song-chin often has tells the visitors to the museum, "I have something to tell you. You, before getting a knowledge of exploits performed by heroes and those of merit in the war at the victorious Fatherland liberation war museum, should be well aware of the deep loving care shown by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is keeping their feats shining and giving all of us immortality."

South Korea

Reportage on U.S.-DPRK Nuclear Talks Accord

Accord To Spur Technical Cooperation

SK1306150795 Seoul YONHAP in English
1027 GMT 13 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, June 13 (YONHAP) — Science and Technology Minister Chong Kun-mo said Tuesday the successful conclusion of the Kuala

Lumpur U.S.-North Korea talks would bring about fresh cooperative relations between South and North Korea in the area of science and technology.

Meeting with reporters, Chong said that since nuclear power scheme involves numerous areas of science and technology, the South's supply of light-water reactors [LWR] to the North would spur technical cooperation in those areas and further lead to closer industrial link between the two Koreas.

He observed that Pyongyang's acceptance of a South Korean model of reactors can be taken as their recognition of the advanced expertise of South Korea.

The reactor project will also serve as a good example in South Korea's advancement to the world's nuclear power plant market, the minister said.

U.S.: Acceptance Implies ROK LWR

SK1306114095 Seoul YONHAP in English
1128 GMT 13 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 13 (YONHAP) — The chief U.S. negotiator at the U.S.-North Korea semi-high-level talks here said Tuesday the light-water reactors [LWR] to be supplied to North Korea would be a South Korean model and the main contractor in the reactor project would be a South Korean industry.

In a press conference upon the successful conclusion of the 25-day Kuala Lumpur talks, Thomas Hubbard, deputy assistant secretary of state for Asian and Pacific affairs, said North Korea has in effect accepted a South Korean model inasmuch as they recognized the role of the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) and discussions were made throughout the talks based thereon.

The American negotiator said the North Koreans were highly sincere at the talks in pursuit of their national development and also of improved relations with the West, a posture which he said apparently led them to accept a South Korean model.

Regarding the scope of the light-water reactors to be supplied, he said this is one of the issues to be resolved.

"There will be talks over the matter between the KEDO and North Korea shortly. But, we cannot give them what is beyond the normal scope," Hubbard said.

He also said liaison offices will be set up soon in Pyongyang and Washington after technical items were resolved. But, he said, it would take some time before the offices could be exchanged.

The deputy assistant secretary further said that throughout the talks, the U.S. negotiators stressed the importance of North Korea's return to South-North dialogue.

Inter-Korean dialogue is essential not only to the implementation of the Geneva agreement but also to durable peace on the Korean peninsula, Mr. Hubbard said.

DPRK Implies Acceptance

*SK1306132095 Seoul YONHAP in English
1313 GMT 13 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 13 (YONHAP) — The chief Pyongyang negotiator at the Kuala Lumpur U.S.-North Korea talks implied Tuesday that his country was accepting the South Korean model of light-water reactors [LWRs].

"What is important is to whom the design and technology (of light-water reactors) belong. We don't care where they would be manufactured," North Korean Vice Foreign Minister Kim Kye-kwan said.

In a press conference at the North Korean Embassy here, Kim made the remarks when asked if North Korea would accept a South Korean model.

At first Kim said, "There cannot be the so-called South Korean model. What we asked for was a model improved based on U.S. design and technology."

Vice Minister Kim also said the selection of a prime contractor for the reactor project would be a business to be handled by the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) and the United States. "We will let them decide it," he said.

On the likely visit to North Korea by South Korean technicians for the reactor project, Kim said, "We don't care about it because it would be a project to be organized by the United States and KEDO."

Regarding the North's demand for additional subsidiary facilities related to the reactor project, the chief North Korean negotiator said the two sides reached a complete accord on the fact that expenses arising in the survey of a reactor site and ground leveling would fall on the scope of subsidiary facilities.

"Our demand is justifiable and I am sure it will be realized," he said.

Kim said the United States and North Korea are set to exchange liaison offices as soon as working-level issues are resolved. "But, it is premature to set up ambassadorial relations between our two countries," he said.

He further claimed an atmosphere for South-North dialogue has not been fostered yet, arguing that the "stumbling block laid by South Korean authorities last July remains unresolved."

Kim was apparently referring to the lack of condolences by South Korean authorities over the death of Kim Il-sung.

"We regard the issue of South-North dialogue is one thing and the reactor question is another," he said.

As to the possibility of North Korean industries' participation in the reactor project, Kim said, "We should participate in those contracts which are related directly to ourselves."

Disagreement on KEDO Budget

*SK1406090495 Seoul MUNHWA ILBO in Korean
14 Jun 95 p 1*

[FBIS Translated Text] As a result of the settlement of the North Korean-U.S. talks on light-water reactors, the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization [KEDO] will earnestly conduct activities as the main contractor to provide the light-water reactors to North Korea. However, the ROK, Japan, and the United States are seriously divided over the scope of the KEDO budget. Therefore, they are expected to face initial difficulties regarding the light-water reactor issue.

According to a government source, the ROK and Japan have insisted on the position that KEDO should limit its burden to the light-water reactors, as well as activity related to the supply of alternative energy; and in particular, the cost necessary to purchase alternative energy (heavy oil) should be borne by the United States. The United States has stressed, however, that KEDO should bear the cost to process the spent fuel rods, including the cost for purchasing alternative energy, widely interpreting Paragraph 3 of Clause A of Article 2 of the KEDO agreement, which was prepared by the United States, that indicates that "it shall take other measures necessary for reaching the goal of the framework agreement."

Regarding this, a government official concerned stated: "It is the policy of the ROK and Japan that they will only share the cost necessary for ordinary activity. At present, the ROK has provided \$1.8 million to KEDO, while Japan has provided \$5.5 million. The United States, however, has not provided even a penny to KEDO, due to the U.S. Congressional deliberation of the budget."

Reactor Construction Plan Detailed*SK1406095595 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean**14 Jun 95 p 4*

[Article by reporter Yi Yong-su: "Provision of Light-Water Reactors and the Course of Their Construction"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The construction of atomic power stations for North Korea will start in earnest after the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization [KEDO], which will supply light-water reactors, and the Korea Electric Power Corporation sign a commercial contract. The Korea Electric Power Corporation will be fully in charge of the construction because the KEDO Executive Committee has chosen it as the main contractor. The Korea Electric Power Corporation has already established and operated an office in preparation for this task. The North Korean atomic power stations will be built on a turn-key base.

Construction of a power station starts with feasibility studies that include the selection of a site and an environmental inquiry. It has been reported that Sinpo on the east coast, which North Korea has selected as a site for a power station, is the site at which North Korea planned to build atomic reactors provided by the former Soviet Union in 1985 and that the Soviet Union finished a geological survey of this area. However, this site is 3 km away from the coast, unlike coastal sites of ROK atomic power stations that use sea water as cooling water.

A working planning team will visit North Korea for one to two weeks to conduct a basic site survey, which will be followed by a detailed site survey for four to six months. The site should have base rocks and an abundant water supply. The minimum area needed to build two units, each with a generating capacity of 1,000 megawatts, should be 240,000 pyong [one pyong equals 3.954 square yard]. When a site is selected, geological and environmental surveys and other basic surveys should be conducted.

When the site survey is finished, the design of the power station must be provided and major components must be manufactured. The most important component is the type of the atomic reactor. The ROK model has already been selected; Ulchin atomic power station Unit Nos. 3 and 4 use reactors of this model. However, design changes may be necessary depending on the site.

The Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute will design atomic reactors, and the Korea Heavy Industries and Construction Company will manufacture atomic reactors, pressurizers, steam generators, turbine generators, and other major components. Foreign manufacturers will bid to supply coolant pumps and other parts.

Components for an atomic power station are bulky and heavy. An atomic reactor weighs 750 tonnes, and it takes four years to manufacture. A steam generators weighs 650 tonnes. These components should be transported by ship, therefore, the construction site should have port facilities. Barges were used to transport the components to Ulchin and Yonggwang.

It takes 118 months to build an atomic power station, from design to completion. The Korea Electric Power Corporation and the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute started preparations in advance. They have mapped out a tentative plan to shorten the construction period by around two years to finish Unit No. 1 by early 2003 and Unit No. 2 by later that year, which will be possible if KEDO and North and South Korea cooperate closely. Manufacturing components will start according to plan, and earth work will start by mid-1997, at the latest. Then, the reactor for Unit No. 1 will be installed in late 1999, a water pressure test conducted in 2001, and nuclear fuel loaded in 2002. It will be operational the next year.

The cost for building Ulchin Nos. 3 and 4 is estimated at 3.3 trillion won [\$4.34 billion]. The project will require 10 million man-days. It will also require 70,000 tonnes of reinforcing steel bars and 680,000 square meters of concrete, respectively 11 and 15 times more than those used in building the 63-story Korea Life Insurance Building.

U.S. Confirms Central Role for South*SK1406062595 Seoul YONHAP in English**0602 GMT 14 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, June 14 (YONHAP) — U.S. nuclear ambassador Robert Gallucci was confident Wednesday that the description of the light-water reactors, as written in the joint U.S.-DPRK statement Tuesday, accurately specified Ulchin reactors No. 3 and 4 as reference models.

Speaking at a press conference at Kimpo International Airport, Gallucci called the wording in the joint statement which describes the reactors as being of U.S. lineage, an "accurate description" of Ulchin reactors No. 3 and 4.

Ulchin reactors No. 3 and 4 were initially designed by Combustion Engineering of the United States, then modified substantially by the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI), Gallucci explained.

"As a matter of fact, we used that description to make the reactor that we named unambiguous, without writing its name," the nuclear ambassador commented.

Gallucci added that it is clear since it is agreed upon that the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization [KEDO] is responsible for providing the reactors, and that KEDO Tuesday "took the necessary steps" to ensure that South Korea would play the central role.

He believed that since the signing of the framework agreement in Geneva last October, the North Koreans were slowly coming to terms with the fact that their provided light-water reactor program would be a South Korean one.

"They kept hoping that another arrangement could be found, but that never happened," he said defiantly.

Instead, he reiterated, "we have a situation where KEDO plays the role intended for it in the framework agreement, in the context that South Korea would play the central role."

Gallucci was positive about the outcome of the talks in Malaysia, but was wary about the implementation of the Geneva pact.

"(Tuesday) was a day of good news," he remarked, "but it doesn't mean there's going to be smooth sailing ahead on all issues. I don't mean that at all.

"But we have come to a difficult point and provided what happened in Kuala Lumpur and Seoul, we got past that," he affirmed.

Further on Role; Liaison Office

*SK1406073895 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network
in Korean 0600 GMT 14 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] U.S. nuclear ambassador Gallucci today said the United States will begin to discuss the establishment of liaison offices with North Korea very soon.

Nuclear ambassador Gallucci said this at a press conference this morning prior to his departure from the ROK. He explained that although the U.S.-North Korean discussion for the establishment of liaison offices have been going smoothly, it has been delayed because of the light-water reactor issue and that since the light-water reactor issue has been settled, there is no further obstacle.

To the question whether the United States will be the principle point of contact with North Korea, Ambassador Gallucci said that it is not appropriate to confuse the U.S. role and the ROK's central role, and stressed that the U.S. role will be carried out only within the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization [KEDO].

DPRK Says It Agreed to U.S. Reactors

*SK1406054995 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network
in Korean 0500 GMT 14 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] On 13 June, an official of the North Korean Mission to the United Nations insisted that the light-water reactors [LWRs] North Korea agreed to accept through an agreement reached at the Kuala Lumpur talks are the U.S.-type, not the ROK-type LWRs.

Han Song-yol, councillor at the North Korean Mission to the United Nations, answered as such when asked whether the contents of the U.S.-North Korean joint statement are an indirect reference to the supply of ROK-type light-water reactors to North Korea. He added that the North side values the design and technology of the light-water reactors and is not concerned about where they are manufactured.

When asked about the prospect of U.S.-North Korean relations in the aftermath of LWR's settlement, Councillor Han Song-yol revealed that mutual liaison offices will be set up once technical matters, such as consular matters and the selection of sites, are settled.

Dailies View Agreement

SK1406092395

[FBIS Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of editorials and articles published in ROK vernacular dailies on 14 June reacting to the U.S.-North Korean agreement on supplying light-water reactors, LWRs, to North Korea.

The left-leaning HANGYORE SINMUN carries on page 3 an 800-word editorial titled "We Expect Progress in Inter-Korean Relations." Praising the "success of the Kuala Lumpur talks," the paper writes that the talks "increased the chances of easing the tension and laying a foundation for peace on the Korean peninsula," and "will influence overall inter-Korean relations through direct and indirect contacts between the North and South by actually ensuring the ROK's central role and adopting ROK-type LWRs." While not excluding the possibility that the North and South will engage in a tug of war initially, the editorial continues: "In the long term, nonetheless, the advancement of numerous ROK personnel and materials into the North for the construction of LWRs will inevitably pave the way for personnel exchanges and economic cooperation between the North and South."

The paper states the North's improved political relations with the United States and Japan will serve as momentum in opening up North Korea and breaking it away from international isolation. Pointing out "some

conservative forces' dissatisfaction" over the agreement, the editorial continues that "inter-Korean relations, however, cannot make any headway if we continue to balance loss and gain," and urges the government "not to use this opportunity to rock the North Korean system or to demonstrate the superiority of our system."

The moderate HANGUK ILBO on page 5 carries a 1,200-word article by Yu Sung-u on the prospect for North-South relations in the aftermath of the settlement. The article predicts inter-Korean relations will face many twists and turns since "North Korea will probably pursue a strategy to minimize ROK's central role in the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization, KEDO," while "the ROK will demand its role corresponds to its financial burden." The article points out that the role of the U.S. firm as the prime coordinator may become "a controversial issue" between the United States and the ROK since it will serve as an intermediary in contacts with North Korea on behalf of the KEDO, and stresses the importance of the U.S. role in ensuring that the North opens dialogue with the South in a sincere manner. The article then notes the government is quite optimistic about future inter-Korean relations because of the ROK's strengthened position in the LWR issue and predicts "the government will take the initiative to promote bilateral relations using the supply of food and economic cooperation as leverage."

The moderate TONG-A ILBO on page 3 carries an 800-word editorial titled "We Failed To Specify the ROK Model." Expressing regret over the ROK's failure to express the term "ROK model reactors" in the agreement, the editorial writes: "Is it due to U.S. pressure? Where on earth do negotiations like this exist? We are paying a colossal amount of money — \$3 billion — and cannot even attach a ROK model label in order to save North Korea's face." The editorial states Clinton's commitment to specify "Ulchin No. 3 and 4 reactors as reference power stations in a commercial agreement between KEDO and the ROK prime contractor" is to coax the ROK. The editorial continues: "We can clearly read the intention of the United States in the agreement in which it specified the reactors as an 'advanced version' not as an 'independent and creative version.'" The editorial questions North Korea's reliability in implementing the agreement and whether the indirect acceptance of a ROK model will finally succeed.

The moderate TONG-A ILBO carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by Pak Che-kyun. The article says the agreement "achieved the ROK's basic goals of providing ROK reactors to North Korea and of the ROK playing a central role in the process of providing reactors to the North under the Geneva agreed framework." The

article, however, foresees that the indirect and vague expressions in the agreement will "lead to controversies in the future."

Concerning the stipulation of the LWR model to be provided to North Korea as "an advanced version of U.S.-origin and technology" not the ROK model, the article says this leaves room for North Korea to advertise as if it is accepting "the U.S. model." Regarding "the ROK's central role" as specified in the agreement, the paper writes that even though the accord stipulated that "the KEDO will designate the prime contractor for the project," which implies the ROK, the agreement played down the ROK's leading role by saying that KEDO will finance the LWR project "under U.S. leadership." The article continues that North Korea's demand for the supply of heavy oil is reflected in the agreement since the two sides agreed to hold experts' talks in June to discuss the early shipment. The U.S. demand concerning North Korea's spent fuel rods was accepted since North Korea agreed to let a U.S. team of experts handle the spent fuel rods for safe storage.

The conservative CHOSON ILBO carries on page 3 an 800-word editorial titled "Post-Kuala Lumpur." The editorial regrets the failure of our government's efforts to get the description "ROK-type" included in the agreement, and also notes the ambiguity concerning the additional incidental expenses North Korea requested for LWR infrastructure, and notes: "However, the North Korean acceptance of KEDO as a negotiating partner demonstrates that North Korea is prepared to accept the LWRs as specified in the KEDO founding agreement, and this is considered to be a change in the North Korean attitude." The editorial notes: "We, however, should not overlook the fact that with the nonmention of the phrase 'ROK-type' in the agreement, North Korea has succeeded in its scheme to alienate and degrade the ROK. Unless a fundamental change is brought about in this policy of the North, their tactics of presenting difficulties to the ROK position will continue in the future." The editorial notes problems to overcome before the LWRs are actually built in the North, and urges the government to prepare for the upcoming change in the situation on the Korean peninsula that will come about with the settlement of the Kuala Lumpur talks.

The conservative CHOSON ILBO carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by reporter Kim Hyon-ho titled "LWR Talks Settled — Its Future Prospects." The article notes: North Korea acknowledged in writing that if it receives LWRs, they have to be the ROK-type, although the word "ROK-type" was not used in the agreement, but notes that "as to the type of the LWRs, North Korea has succeeded in inserting in the agreement the

description 'the advanced version of an U.S. original design and technology,' thus revealing its intent to package the LWRs with a 'U.S. origin' cover." It is quite probable that North Korea will engage in tiring arguments to minimize the ROK's participation in each specific stage of negotiation with KEDO, retreating from the argument only after it has gained some concession from KEDO. The article then notes: "Our government may suffer a painful loss in that North Korea may have gained further confidence in the Kuala Lumpur negotiations that 'they can go to Washington not via Seoul.'"

The moderate KYONGHYANG SINMUN carries on page 3 an 800-word editorial titled "It Depends on Cooperation Among the ROK, the United States, and Japan." The editorial notes close positive cooperation among the ROK, the United States, and Japan to date as witnessed by their latest moves as the Kuala Lumpur talks neared conclusion, such as the holding of a KEDO Executive Council meeting, reconfirming the provision of ROK standard model reactors and discussing future measures, and U.S. President Clinton's sending President Kim Yong-sam a personal letter assuring him of the ROK's central role. The editorial continues: "This, however, does not mean that there are no problems at all. For one thing, the specific contents of the incidental expenses North Korea additionally requested have been put off for later discussion between KEDO and North Korea. There is ample room for argument over the scope and mode of assistance in this matter." The editorial then notes: "For another thing, the agreement failed to stress inter-Korean dialogue," and reemphasizes "at this juncture when the North Korean-U.S. negotiations have been settled, the success of the LWR project depends on cooperation among the ROK, the United States, and Japan. If the three countries cooperate as they have done so far in negotiations with the North, problems will be settled smoothly."

The moderate CHUNGANG ILBO carries on page 3 a 900-word article by reporter Kang Yong-chin titled "Tasks Lying Ahead and Prospects — ROK's Participation as Party Concerned is Important — Uncertain Whether North Will Accept Inspection Upon Completion of LWRs." The article refers to the U.S.-North Korean joint press statement that states North Korea will meet with KEDO to negotiate the outstanding issues of the LWR supply agreement, and notes: "The process of settling these outstanding issues will constitute a major critical point. In the first place, the problem is whether the ROK can participate in KEDO-North Korean negotiations to supply LWRs as a direct party concerned." The editorial then notes possible North Korean attempts to restrict ROK engineers and technicians to visit the North

for the supply of LWRs, which could affect progress of the LWR project. The article then doubts whether North Korea will fully accept the International Atomic Energy Agency's special inspections of its nuclear facilities upon completion of the major structures for the LWR project.

YONHAP Analyzes Agreement

SK1406105495 Seoul YONHAP in English
0946 GMT 14 Jun 95

[By Hwang Doo-hyong]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, June 14 (YONHAP) — U.S. nuclear ambassador Robert Gallucci characterized well where the North Korean nuclear issue is when he said Tuesday, "If we have just left a high hurdle, there are other hurdles ahead."

Although the lengthy nuclear talks on the provision of two light-water nuclear reactors to North Korea ended Tuesday in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, few people believe that all the obstacles to the smooth implementation of last October's Geneva agreed framework have been eradicated.

A major part of the concerns about the future of the North Korean nuclear issue comes from the fact that the agreement reached between the United States and North Korea in Kuala Lumpur includes some vague expressions especially in terms of the type of reactors to be provided to the North and additional facilities to the reactors, although South Korean Foreign Minister Kong No-myong Tuesday insisted the agreement had no vague wording on those key issues.

The joint statement produced by the United States and the North Tuesday in Kuala Lumpur reads that "the reactor model, selected by KEDO [Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization], will be the advanced version of U.S. origin design and technology currently under production."

Critics say that the expression has no specific reference to the South Korean standard nuclear power plant, the so-called South Korean reactor model, raising concerns about the possibility that North Korea may insist later that they had agreed on accepting American reactors.

While meeting reporters Tuesday night at the North Korean Embassy in Kuala Lumpur on the outcome of the nuclear talks, North Korea's top negotiator Kim Kye-kwan said, "On the type of light-water reactors which is the most important issue in the agreement, we think there cannot be a South Korean reactor model and we demanded an advanced version of U.S. origin design and technology."

Kim's reaction may be repeated during future talks for the signing of an agreement between North Korea's commission for external economic relations and the KEDO on the provision of light-water reactors to the North, which is expected soon, making matters worse on the further implementation of the Geneva nuclear accord, critics charged.

The U.S. and North Korean delegations to the KL [Kuala Lumpur] talks produced an agreement which says that KEDO will pay the costs for the site survey and site preparations in the reactor project.

The agreement regarding the scope of what will be supplied in the reactor project was apparently a compromise as North Korea demanded about 1 billion dollars worth of additional facilities to the two light-water reactors and South Korea insisted on paying costs only within the scope accepted by normal commercial contracts.

Nuclear experts say that the cost for the site preparations is normally paid by the owner of the reactors, that is North Korea in the reactor project under the agreed framework, although providers of reactors usually pay the cost for the site survey.

They say that the cost for the site preparation cannot be a great expense compared to the cost of constructing two light-water reactors expected to total as much as 4 billion U.S. dollars, although the costs normally vary depending on each particular circumstance.

What matters is, however, that the vague expression of "site preparation" could allow North Koreans to insist later on that the phrase includes additional facilities, such as simulators, nuclear fuel processing plants, power transmission lines, transformer substations, roads to construction sites from ports and even port facilities to handle construction materials from abroad, critics noted.

In that sense, North Korea might have not made any concessions on the issue of what is to be supplied from its original position of demanding about 1 billion U.S. dollars in additional facilities to the reactors, they said.

"The issue will be no problem because South and North Korea must have realized good relations for the North to demand those additional facilities as the support facilities are usually provided during the latter stage of the reactors construction," a Foreign Ministry official insisted.

Simulators, power transmission lines, substations and nuclear fuel processing plants should be built only after completing construction of the reactors which will take about 10 years, he said.

Construction of roads to construction sites from port and port facilities could still be points of contention in

talks between KEDO and North Korea on concluding a reactor provision agreement.

"There's no problem deciding the scope of additional facilities for light-water reactors if a contract is signed on a commercial basis in which buyers pay for all they want," Yi Pyong-yong, senior official of the Korean Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) said. "In the North Korean reactor project, the problem, however, is that the reactors are virtually being given to the North although North Koreans are expected by the agreement to pay South Korea back starting 20 years from the completion of the reactors construction."

From a technical standpoint, North Korea should get simulators because they can play an important role in preventing nuclear accidents, according to Lee. "North Korea also wants to get nuclear fuel processing plants out of fear that the South will arbitrarily suspend its supply of fuel to the North, although the North could buy the fuel on international markets."

"If nuclear accidents break out in North Korea, that will also cause damage to South Korea," he said. "In that sense, the North Korean nuclear issue could be approached from the standpoint of preparations for the national unification."

As a Foreign Ministry official put it, what is important about the successful implementation of the Kuala Lumpur agreement is North Korea's need for reactors.

"Once the two reactors are completed, they can supply over one-third of the total amount of electricity needed by the North," an official noted. "The annual supply of alternative energy amounting to 500,000 tons of heavy oil to be provided by KEDO under the U.S.-North Korea agreement far exceeds the total annual oil imports of North Korea amounting to 350,000 tons."

It's true that the reactors and the alternative energy could be a great help to North Korea's ailing economy, but it's another problem if the North wants those carrots at the cost of its hardline socialist regime established over the past several decades, officials said.

From the start of the Kuala Lumpur nuclear talks, South Korea and the United States wanted to clarify whether the North actually wants reactors or the North just wants to use the issue as a pretext to contact the United States for political purposes.

At the end of the talks, ministry officials were assured that the North actually wanted to get the reactors. "They seemed eager to get economic assistance including reactors and that's why they showed a willingness not to break up the nuclear talks although South Korea made strong demands through the United States which might

have forced the North to disrupt the talks for reasons of ideology," an official said.

The result of the KL nuclear talks could represent the future course of North Korean foreign policy in which Kim Chong-il may want to consolidate his power by stabilizing North Korea's failing economy at the cost of North Korea's ideology, according to officials.

That assumption could be hard tested during future talks to be held between KEDO and North Korea regarding the signing of a formal agreement establishing the provision of two light-water reactors to the North, which could be a clear indication as to the future of North Korea's foreign policy.

Nuclear Plant Downtime World's 4th Lowest

*SK1406084395 Seoul YONHAP in English
0656 GMT 14 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, June 14 (YONHAP) — South Korea ranks high among world countries in terms of operation rate of atomic power plants and rarity of accidental disruptions.

The average operation rate of the nation's atomic power plants was 87.40 percent last year, the fourth highest figure next only to those of Argentina (91.85 percent), Finland (89.99) and Switzerland (89.36), the International Trade and Industry Ministry said Wednesday.

The figure shows the percentage of actual atomic power generation against a country's maximum atomic power generation capacity and indicates how efficient the country's atomic power generation facilities are operating.

In 1994, Hungary registered 87.16 percent and the Netherlands recorded 84.57 percent, while Belgium recorded 81.12 percent, Slovenia 79.24 percent, Spain 77.20 percent and Taiwan 76.72 percent, all falling behind South Korea.

Canada, Sweden, Japan, the United States, Britain, Germany and Mexico recorded between 76.39 percent and 71.69 percent last year. In the meantime France, the Ukraine, South Africa and Russia last year fell below the world's average of 70.20 percent.

An International Trade and Industry Ministry official said that the rate should be at least 60 percent to be economically viable, noting that atomic power plants require much larger fixed facilities and investments than thermal and hydraulic power plants.

South Korea's atomic power plants thus enjoy one of the world's top positions in terms of their economic viability, the official said.

In the number of accidental disruptions in power generation due to breakdowns and radioactivity leakage, South Korea registered 0.9 cases per reactor in 1992. The figure was larger than that of Canada, Japan and Taiwan, but smaller than that of the United States and France, which registered 1.1 cases each during 1992.

DPRK Said Still Using Kim Il-song's Name

*SK1406033195 Seoul YONHAP in English
0235 GMT 14 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bangkok, June 14 (YONHAP) — North Korea continues to use the name of its late President Kim Il-song in diplomatic documents, including the credentials its ambassadors present to foreign heads of state, despite Kim's death nearly a year ago.

A well-informed diplomatic source here said North Korea's new ambassador to Cambodia Song Ho-kyong presented his credentials, written in the name of Kim Il-song, to King Norodom Sihanouk in May ignoring the diplomatic practice of not presenting credentials in the name of a former leader.

He added that North Korean ambassadors in five other countries also presented their credentials written in the name of Kim Il-song, but he refused to identify the countries in consideration of their international reputation.

The feeling that Kim Il-song's soul continues to rule North Korea is spreading in the diplomatic circles of Asian countries, the source said.

A diplomat from an Asian country which maintains ambassador-level relations with North Korea said countries receiving the North Korean ambassador's credentials written in the name of Kim Il-song are perplexed by such acts, as North Korea's behavior goes against established protocol.

DPRK Plans To Preserve Kim Il-song Viewed

*SK1406111295 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN
in Korean 14 Jun 95 p 4*

[Article by reporter Kang Song-po]

[FBIS Translated Text] North Korea's announcement of its decision to preserve Kim Il-song's body is by no means accidental this time, because it was made at a time when the semi-high-level talks between North Korea and the United States in Kuala Lumpur reached an agreement. The settlement in the North Korean-U.S. negotiations in Kuala Lumpur is a good opportunity to propagandize "Kim Chong-il's greatest diplomatic

success," while North Korea's decision on Kim Il-song's body means the completion of its politics of condolences.

In other words, North Korea's announcement of these two events simultaneously is interpreted as a declaration internally and externally that its political schedule, including Kim Chong-il's succession to power, has started in earnest.

The speculation that Kim Il-song's body would be preserved as a mummy emerged right after his death on 8 July last year. At the time, rumors held that his body had been embalmed and that three embalming specialists had been invited from Russia.

In socialist countries, there have been many cases in which their leaders' bodies are preserved as mummies to use them as a means to control the people. The bodies of "revolutionary" leaders of socialist countries, including Lenin of the former Soviet Union, Mao Zedong of the PRC, and Ho Chi Minh of Vietnam, were preserved in the downtown cemetery in each country's capital.

Kim Chong-il's decision to preserve his father's body as a mummy this time is believed to have another political purpose. In other words, Kim Chong-il intends to supplement his insufficient charisma with the masses through his father's body in a glass casket.

Kim Chong-il will eventually end the so-called "his father's behest-oriented politics" by formally assuming the post of president sometime in the future. However, it is certain that he still thinks his father's halo will be needed in the future, too.

What draws our attention is the timing of North Korea's announcement of the decision on preserving Kim Il-song's body. It is known that it takes at least eight months to embalm a body. Observers once estimated last April as the timing of Kim Chong-il's succession to power on this basis.

The announcement on disposing Kim Il-song's body this time was made 11 months after his death. Rumors held that something was wrong in the initial preservation of Kim's body because of the scorching heat of last summer. But, a potent analysis is that North Korea had completed embalming Kim's body three months ago and has been waiting for the timing of its announcement. Of course, the settlement of the North Korean-U.S. negotiations in Kuala Lumpur provided North Korea with the timing of its announcement.

Judging from this point, we can predict a potent conclusion that North Korea will begin taking procedures for Kim Chong-il's succession to power in earnest after creating an atmosphere to uphold him for a while by

taking advantage of the success of the negotiations with the United States in Kuala Lumpur.

Experts on North Korean affairs predict that North Korea's Supreme People's Assembly (SPA) and the party's Congress will be convened soon and, after that, new North Korean power structure under Kim Chong-il will set sail around coming August, the first anniversary of Kim Il-song's death.

According to government authorities, North Korea's moves to prepare for the elections of the SPA deputies have already been detected.

N-S Commodity Exchanges at \$30 Million in May

*SK1406111395 Seoul YONHAP in English
1044 GMT 14 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, June 14 (YONHAP) — South-North commodity exchanges totaled 30,279,000 dollars in 109 cases in the month of May on an approval basis, the National Unification Board reported Wednesday.

The amount represents a rise of 46.6 percent over the previous month and a 2.4-fold increase over the like period of last year.

The May sum brings to 135,086,000 dollars the total of South-North commodity exchanges in the first five months of this year on an approval basis.

Last month's total breaks down to 24,121,000 dollars in North Korean items introduced into the South and 6,158,000 dollars in South Korean goods shipped to the North.

Firm To Build DPRK Cement Distribution Center

*SK1406072095 Seoul YONHAP in English
0609 GMT 14 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, June 14 (YONHAP) — South Korea's Tongyang business group plans to build a cement distribution center in North Korea's Najin-Sonbong free economy and trade zone to supply cement necessary for the construction of the trade area.

An official at the group said Wednesday that the distribution center will have a 10,000 ton-capacity silo and other auxiliary facilities.

The plan was agreed on with North Korea when the group's investment survey mission visited the North last week, the official said.

He said however that a detailed scope of the group's investment plan and the location of the distribution center has not been determined.

Tongyang also agreed with North Korea to seek ways to promote the modernization of old and outdated cement factories in North Korea and to make joint advances into the confectionery business, he said.

Ministry Lauds Japan's Comfort Women Project

SK1406093795 Seoul YONHAP in English
0901 GMT 14 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, June 14 (YONHAP) — The Foreign Ministry Wednesday welcomed the Japanese Government's plan to set up a peace fund for women to address issues related to the so-called comfort women who were forced to work as sex slaves for Japanese soldiers during World War II.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Yu Kwang-sok, issuing a statement, said that "the fund carried an official meaning because the Japanese Government will allocate its budgetary expenditure to part of the projects pursued by the fund."

Yu also said that the Japanese Government clearly expressed in the fund project that it will candidly apologize to the comfort women for Japan's past wrongdoing and that it will take the issue as a historical lesson and an occasion to bring light to the past.

Deputy Minister, Yugoslavs Discuss Economic Ties

LD1306172695 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1312 GMT 13 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, June 13 (TANJUG) — Yugoslavia and South Korea want to build up their economic cooperation, it has been said at the talks held in Seoul between the two countries' senior officials.

Taking part in the talks, held at the Korean Chamber of Economy, were Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Minister Radoslav Bulajic and his South Korean hosts.

The hosts pointed out that there was no reason for South Korea not to reach the same level of economic cooperation with Yugoslavia which it had had with the former Yugoslavia.

The same conclusions were heard also at another talks with representatives of major companies, such as Daewoo, Samsung and Hyundai.

Accepted at the talks was Bulajic's proposal that these firms should send their delegations to Yugoslavia to explore the previous and fresh forms of cooperation to be set up once the UN sanctions against Yugoslavia were lifted.

Bulajic arrived in Seoul for consultations with South Korea's Foreign Ministry officials.

In talks at the Foreign Ministry on Tuesday, Korean officials were acquainted with Yugoslavia's views on the restructuring of the United Nations and the need to adjust it to the newly created international situation, following the end of the Cold War and the East-West confrontation.

Rally at Cathedral Protests Police Raid

SK1306150695 Seoul YONHAP in English
1023 GMT 13 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, June 13 (YONHAP) — A second Catholic statement of protest over the recent police intrusion into a Catholic church yard was issued during a mammoth mass held at the Myongdong Catholic church with about Catholic 10,000 priests and laymen attending.

In the statement, the Seoul Archdiocese claimed the police act of throwing a large number of policemen into the churchyard to arrest wanted union leaders was an obvious act of usurping upon the God's divine right.

It then threatened to stage another protest mass unless the top government leader makes a public apology by June 20.

The mass was followed by a candle demonstration by mass attendees in front of the Myongdong church.

Earlier in the day, the Myongdong Cathedral hanged a large black-and-white curtain outside the main church building and tolled a knell 21 times as part of a protest move.

Head of Mint Dismissed Over Bank Note Diversion

SK1406104695 Seoul YONHAP in English
0956 GMT 14 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, June 14 (YONHAP) — The government on Wednesday dismissed O Se-min, president of the Security Printing and Minting Corp., in connection with the suspected diversion of a large amount of bank notes from corp.'s Okchon mint.

Min Tae-hyong, president of the Consumer Protection Board, was known to have been designated as new minting corp. head in place of O.

Deputy Premier Holds News Conference

SK1406104795 Seoul YONHAP in English
1018 GMT 14 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, June 14 (YONHAP) — The bank notes missing from the Okchon mint of the Security Printing and Minting Corp. were 1,000 1,000-won bills with the total face value of 1 million

won, Deputy Prime Minister Hong Chae-hyong said Wednesday afternoon.

In a press conference, Hong said the bank notes were found missing during a routine inspection of the bank notes held at the Okchon mint on last June 9.

The bills missing were those the Okchon mint was keeping for use in substituting for misprinted notes. The serial numbers of the missing notes are from Cha-Ka-Ka 9050001 through Cha-Ka-Ka 9051000, he said.

Election Commission Head Urges Fair Elections

*SK1006034495 Seoul YONHAP in English
0256 GMT 10 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, June 10 (YONHAP) — Chairman of the Central Election Management Commission (CEMC) called for the spontaneous cooperation of political parties, their candidates and voters in order to ensure the upcoming local elections are fair.

In a statement delivered Saturday, the CEMC's leader Kim Sok-su stressed, "Political parties and candidates who do not abide by election laws will be subject to restrictions and harsh punishment by the people."

The statement came just one day before candidates will begin registering to run in the upcoming local elections.

Chairman Kim said that the government will strictly punish such chronic, unlawful actions as monetary gifts, malicious propaganda, slander and violence in accordance with the election law.

Concerning political parties and their candidates, the chairman urged them to act fairly and honestly during the elections on the basis of their political views and policies, while at the same time asking officials to remain neutral.

"The voters' moral determination and choice of candidates will be the key to successful elections," the chairman added.

Launching of Local Election Campaigns Reported

*SK1206083695 Seoul YONHAP in English
0810 GMT 12 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, June 12 (YONHAP) — With official registration of candidates for the June 27 local elections entering its second and last day Monday, the ruling and opposition parties began a full-fledged war of electioneering across the country to gain support for their candidates.

Officials of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) stumped five regions — Seoul, Taejon, South Chung-chong and North and South Cholla Provinces — to emphasize the reforms accomplished by President Kim

Yong-sam's civilian government in the past two years, and asked for voters' support of ruling party candidates for the sake of "reform amid stability."

Leaders of the main opposition Democratic Party (DP), were on the stump in Seoul and Kyonggi Province, soliciting voters' support in the bid to stop the government's "misrule such as bungled reforms and confused personnel administration." They termed the upcoming local elections as "an interim evaluation" of the incumbent government.

The splinter opposition United Liberal Democrats (ULD) emphasized the need to change the ruling power by adopting the parliamentary cabinet system. They called for the need to have "experienced forces" take over the reins of the government.

In Seoul, DLP candidate Chong Won-sik, DP candidate Cho Sun and independent candidate Pak Chan-chong, the three "strongs" running for the Seoul mayoral post, were busy giving speeches at rallies arranged by their respective central parties or followers.

In party rallies held in front of Hongik University in western Seoul and at Chongnyangni Railroad Station Plaza, candidate Chong asserted, "The new Seoul mayor must be a man of experience and dynamics." "If elected," he said, "I'll foster a climate conducive to a responsible administration by introducing a real-name administration system."

Cho held a rally at Sillim Theater in Kwanak Ward in southern Seoul, which was attended by the party leadership including President Yi Ki-taek. "I'll remove irregularities by eliminating corruption with the citizens and for the citizens," Cho promised.

Pak spoke at the Han River bridge, Noryangjin Fisheries Market, near the Yoido Department Store and Noryangjin Station pledging efforts to break the current political structure of regional rivalry and realizing a generational shift in politics.

Kim Tae-chung To Campaign for DP Candidates

*SK1306080595 Seoul YONHAP in English
0746 GMT 13 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, June 13 (YONHAP) — Kim Tae-chung, chairman of the Peace Foundation for the Asia-Pacific Region, said Tuesday he will set out on an electioneering tour to support the candidates of the major opposition Democratic Party (DP) running in the June 27 local elections.

Kim said he will make stump speeches in his capacity as an ordinary speechmaker at political gatherings to be

held by the opposition party, DP Spokesman Pak Chi-won said.

The former opposition leader revealed his intention during a luncheon meeting at his residence in Tongyotong, Seoul, with DP President Yi Ki-taek, the DP's candidate for the Seoul mayoral election Cho Sun, the DP's candidate for Kyonggi gubernatorial election Chang Kyong-u and the DP's candidate for Incheon mayoral election Sin Yong-sok.

Political observers said Kim's participation as a speaker at political gatherings signifies he is actually making a political comeback three and half years after he declared retirement from politics following his defeat in the presidential election in December 1992.

"I will go wherever they want me to give speeches," said Kim responding to requests made by DP candidates to attend the political gatherings.

DLP Vows 'Costless Campaign' in Elections

SK1006031995 Seoul YONHAP in English
0219 GMT 10 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, June 10 (YONHAP) — Yi Chun-ku, chairman of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], vowed Saturday his party would strictly respect all laws and practice "costless campaigns" in the local elections of June 27.

In a press conference at his Yoido party office, Yi accented that what is most important in the local elections is to wage electioneering in a fair and just manner.

"I would like to ask the people to cooperate in making the coming elections fair, without tolerating any law-violations or irregularities," Yi who heads the DLP election headquarters said.

Noting that local elections are supposed to select able workers to contribute to the autonomous development of local areas, Yi said voters should choose able and well-experienced people instead of those who belch forth political rhetoric.

He said local elections cannot be made the extension of politics waged in the central political arena. "I regret that some people try to drive a overheated election atmosphere as if they were campaigning in a presidential election, adding only to confusion," Yi said.

The DLP leader said his party has chosen the "best qualified candidates" who he said are able, richly experienced and have a strong sense of responsibility.

Following the press conference, Yi and other DLP functionaries took part in an oath-taking in which they

condemned the practice of regional rivalries and vowed to practice fairness in the elections.

Yim Sa-pin Enters Kyonggi Gubernatorial Race

SK1006084695 Seoul YONHAP in English
0804 GMT 10 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Suwon, Kyonggi Province, June 10 (YONHAP) — Rep. Yim Sa-pin on Saturday declared his candidacy for Kyonggi gubernatorial race in the upcoming June 27 local elections as an independent, after seceding from the ruling Democratic Liberal Party.

Rep. Yim was earlier defeated by Rep. Yi In-che in the ruling party's competitive vote on candidacy for the Kyonggi gubernatorial post.

Justifying his candidacy as an independent, Yim told a press conference, "It was unfair for the party to have chosen a politician as its candidate for the Kyonggi provincial governorship, whereas former provincial governors have been nominated as party candidates in all other provinces. I'm running in the gubernatorial race at the recommendation of those voters who cannot accept this."

Asked if he was not pressured by the party leadership not to run in the election as an independent, Yim replied "No."

"If elected, I'll resolve the transport problem of the capital area on a priority basis."

Yim earlier submitted a letter of resignation to the National Assembly secretariat.

With Yim in, four will vie for Kyonggi governorship in the upcoming June 27 local elections. Three others are Rep. Yi In-che of the government party, Rep. Chang Kyong-u of the major opposition Democratic Party, and Kim Mun-won of the opposition United Liberal Democrats.

DP Candidate for Kangwon Governorship Withdraws

SK1206115595 Seoul YONHAP in English
1042 GMT 12 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kangnung, June 12 (YONHAP) — Yi Pong-mo, opposition Democratic Party candidate in the Kangwon gubernatorial election, withdrew from his candidacy Monday.

In a press conference at the Kangnung City Hall Press Room, Yi said he had made the grave decision to withdraw from his candidacy in favor of a single

opposition candidate in the Kangwon gubernatorial election.

"I wish my supporters will instead vote for Mr. Choe Kak-kyu of the United Liberal Democrats so that Choe's election can serve as a groundwork for regional harmony and the development of the Kangwon area," Yi said.

The press conference, begun at 5:05 pm [0805 GMT] after the deadline for candidacy registration, was attended by his election manager, Rep. Choe Uk-chol.

Lawmakers Resign To Run in Local Elections

*SK1006105095 Seoul YONHAP in English
1034 GMT 10 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, June 10 (YONHAP) — Seven lawmakers have resigned as National Assemblymen to run in the upcoming June 27 gubernatorial and mayoral elections as of Saturday, the deadline for their resignation.

The resigned are Reps. Yi In-che, Mun Chong-su and Yim Sa-pin of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party, Ho Kyong-man and Chang Kyong-u of the major opposition Democratic Party, Kang U-hyok of the splinter United Liberal Democrats, and Pak Chan-chong, independent.

The lineup of the National Assemblymen by party now is 169 Democratic Liberals, 97 Democrats, 21 United Liberal Democrats and 6 independents.

President Kim Urges Promotion of Women's Role

*SK1206043195 Seoul YONHAP in English
0256 GMT 12 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, June 12 (YONHAP) — President Kim Yong-sam on Monday instructed the cabinet to develop ways to substantially improve the role and status of women in society.

Presiding over a meeting of the Globalization Promotion Committee at Chongwadae, the chief executive ordered the cabinet "to formulate concrete and comprehensive ways to substantially elevate the role and status of women."

Kim issued the instruction, noting that no distinction can exist between male and female roles in our national development in the 21st century.

The monthly meeting, attended by Prime Minister Yi Hong-ku, relevant ministers and members of the globalization promotion committee, discussed four globalization tasks designed to improve the quality of life.

Referring to the welfare of needy people, Kim called for providing elderly, handicapped and destitute citizens with job opportunities. "In particular, the government

must guarantee the livelihood for those citizens who are unable to work," Kim emphasized.

As to pollution control, the president instructed the Environment Ministry to establish "comprehensive measures for implementing an environmental vision looking towards the 21st century."

Touching on the need to foster a better understanding of foreign cultures, Kim stressed the need to provide Korea's youth with more opportunities to come in contact with foreign cultures and to promote international academic exchanges more effectively.

The meeting was followed by a luncheon hosted by the president at his office.

Kim Yong-sam Announces Agricultural Aid Plan

*SK1406084595 Seoul YONHAP in English
0709 GMT 14 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, June 14 (YONHAP) — President Kim Yong-sam disclosed Wednesday a government plan to release financial subsidies to exemplary local autonomous bodies so that they may promote specialized agricultural, forestry and fishery projects.

"The government will reinforce its aid to selected farmers and fishermen who help themselves and chosen local autonomous bodies devoted to the development of local agriculture, forestry and fisheries," the chief executive said. "The administration plans to provide special financial assistance to exemplary local autonomous bodies with which they may promote specialized local projects in the fields of agriculture, forestry and fisheries."

The president made the remarks over a luncheon he hosted at the presidential office of Chongwadae for over 200 people, comprising former members of the now defunct rural development committee, representative farmers and fishermen, and leaders from various other walks of life. The occasion was to mark the first anniversary of the launching of rural reform measures.

Kim instructed pertinent administrative agencies to ensure that educational reforms are implemented at provincial secondary and higher educational institutions majoring in agriculture, forestry and fisheries with a view to developing a new generation of agro experts.

To elevate efficiency in expanding investments and loans to rural areas, the functions of prior investigation and afterward evaluation should be strengthened, Kim said.

For heightened productivity in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, Kim stressed that productivity on the part of related industries must be improved significantly.

Referring to a future vision of agricultural administration, President Kim said that it should take into account not only the producers but the consumers and the environment as well.

Kim presided over a rural reform promotion meeting at Chongwadae just a year ago where he adopted "Formulas for reforming the rural area and the agricultural administration," recommended by the rural development committee. The rural development committee was disbanded on July 31 last year.

Army To Move 30th Garrison Out of Palace

SK1006040395 Seoul YONHAP in English
0301 GMT 10 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, June 10 (YONHAP) — The Army has decided to move the 30th Garrison Group of the Capital Defense Command (CDC) from Kyongbok Palace to an area outside the palace by the end of next year.

The group, whose mission is to guard the presidential office of Chongwadae, will be merged with the 33rd Garrison Group to form a 2,000-force reinforced group.

At present, the combined membership of the two groups is 2,400 troops.

An Army spokesman said Saturday the 30th group would be moved to an area near the 33rd group located in Hyonjo-tong, Sodaemun-ku, Seoul, adding that the construction of new barracks and other facilities to accommodate the 30th group would be completed by the end of 1996.

When the 30th group is moved to the new location, it will be merged with the 33rd group to form a reinforced group with a full colonel in command, he said.

The 30th and 33rd groups were inaugurated as battalion-level units of the Capital Defense Command immediately after the May 16 coup d'etat in 1961.

And it was in the 30th group in Kyongbok Palace that the then Defense Security Commander Maj. Gen. Chon Tu-hwan and his followers in the Army secretly met to plan the coup, which occurred on Dec. 12, 1979, and eventually led to Chon's rise to power as president of the Fifth Republic.

Cambodia

Ranariddh, Swedish Minister Hold Meeting

*BK1206113795 Phnom Penh National Radio of Cambodia Network in Cambodian
0500 GMT 12 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Pierre Schori, Swedish minister of international cooperation and development, informed Prince Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh at a meeting on the evening of 8 June that the main objective of his current visit to Cambodia is to look at the security situation in Kirirom because Sweden and Austria are cooperating to rehabilitate the hydropower station there that has been left idle for over 20 years.

Pierre Schori stressed that his delegation's current trip to Cambodia is to show or make other countries realize that now there is enough peace and security in Cambodia for development to which Sweden in particular has made a contribution to rebuild and develop Cambodia.

The Swedish minister specified that at the hydropower station Sweden is in charge of power distribution or bringing electricity to Phnom Penh. However, up to this day this has not yet been possible because lately this area had a security problem and mines. However, stability and security have now been restored in the area. It is time for Sweden to carry out the work.

At the meeting with the prince krompreah, Pierre Schori asked this question: How many more years will the country's leadership continue with two prime ministers? This is because this formula is different from others. The prince krompreah replied that it is stipulated in Cambodia's Constitution that Cambodia will have two prime ministers only during the first mandate; therefore, there will no longer be two prime ministers in the next mandate.

However, the prince also clearly said that although there will no longer be two prime ministers in the next mandate the cooperation or alliance of the two major parties, namely the Cambodian People's Party and FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] will continue.

The prince krompreah stressed that this cooperation will continue at least into the successive coming mandates; this is to enable Cambodia to have internal political stability. Without political stability, the country cannot be developed.

The prince krompreah affirmed that no matter how good the formula of two prime ministers is, without patriotism and sacrifice, or if the two individuals do not get along, this formula and the agreement between the two major parties would have no result.

The prince krompreah also affirmed that he and Samdech Hun Sen get along very well in leading the country; this explains the good political stability in the country. However, if the two leaders do not make sacrifices or have no love, there will be no political stability and the two-prime ministers formula also would not work.

Villagers Say SRV Troops Encroaching on Land

*BK1306114695 Hong Kong AFP in English
1051 GMT 13 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Phnom Penh, June 13 (AFP) — A simmering border dispute between Cambodia and Vietnam has heated up again with Cambodian villagers claiming that Vietnamese militia men are shooting over their heads to scare them away from disputed farmland, an official said Tuesday.

The land is in Memot and Krek districts in Kampong Cham province, which abuts the Vietnamese province of Tay Ninh, according to Hun Neng, governor of Kampong Cham.

"Hundreds of Cambodian families ... have had problems with land disputes since the beginning of the rainy season," said Hun Neng. "The Vietnamese claim the land that our farmers use to transplant their rice crop belongs to them."

He said farmers were complaining that Vietnamese militia at a border checkpoint were firing in the air to scare them from transplanting their crops there.

Officials at the Vietnamese embassy in Phnom Penh could not be reached for comment, but Hun Neng said he was hopeful the issue could be resolved peacefully at lower levels.

"We sent investigators to Kampong Cham (Tuesday)," said Ho Sok, Cambodian secretary of state for the Ministry of Interior. "Right now we consider the dispute to be a rumour, so we must find out what is reality."

Disputes over the land have arisen frequently since the creation two years ago of the new Cambodian government, Hun Neng said.

Khmer Rouge Official Condemns Conscription

BK1206144095 (Clandestine) Radio of the Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation of Cambodia in Cambodian 1200 GMT 12 Jun 95

["News conference" by Mak Ben, representative of the Provisional Government of National Union and National

Salvation, with Khmer Rouge radio reporter on the cabinet meeting of 12 June; place not given — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Mak Ben] Greetings, compatriots. On 12 June the cabinet of our Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation [PG-NUNS] paid great attention to discussing and examining the problem of the two-headed government recruiting soldiers and militiamen to continue the war of communist Vietnam and the villainous alliance. The cabinet examined reports by the people and committees from all provinces on the issue of the two-headed government recruiting soldiers and militiamen.

According to the reports, through May and June, at the beginning of the rainy season, the two-headed administration continues to draft soldiers and militiamen everywhere and prevent the people from working their land. This follows the administration's setbacks in every field and its lack of troops. Therefore, it is struggling to implement the fascist act of rounding up people, arm them, and sent them out to fight.

Our compatriots are all aware that our people have been starving for 16-17 years because of the war of aggression of communist Vietnam. This year people across the country are even hungrier; some have even died, particularly children, babies, women, and elderly people.

In such a situation in which people are starving to death throughout the country, the two-headed government has forcibly drafted people into the Army and militia force; the latter have no time to work to feed themselves and their families. This is continuing communist Vietnam's policy of racial extermination to kill the Cambodian nation, people, and race through every means.

There was an agreement; the two-headed government has continued its killing. It violated the Paris agreement. It continues to fuel communist Vietnam's war and continues to recruit soldiers and militiamen. It has rounded up people, old and young, as young as 12 and 13. These people have been armed and forcibly sent to battlefields. They transport ammunition and build thousands of meters of trenches around positions. They rake mines and lay mines. They go hungry and are short of food, water, and medicine. They sleep on the ground and are sick with fever and malaria. They have died, been wounded, or maimed throughout the jungle.

The method the enemy uses is fascist. It uses weapons and troops to surround villages and paddy fields. People in villages and rice fields have been rounded up. Students have been drafted. Officials in village and communes constantly suppress the people, draft soldiers, and

militiamen and exact a thousand types of taxes from the people.

Another method used by the enemy is to force the people to become soldiers in accordance with the policy of starving rural residents. The enemy robs the people of their land. It expropriates the Cambodian people's farm land and gives it to ethnic Vietnamese. It has launched operations to burn houses and paddy. The people have been rounded up from their villages to live along roads near the enemy's barracks. These people with no land, no housing, and no means to feed themselves have been forcibly armed and sent to battlefields.

Our PGNUNS cabinet has decided to take a number of concrete measures to continue fighting and thwarting the plan to recruit soldiers and militiamen of the two-headed government in this rainy season and in the future.

The stance of the National Union Party and our PGNUNS is this:

1. Absolutely end the war of communist Vietnam; Cambodia should have genuine peace and national reconciliation;
2. The two-headed government should be ended; a proper national government representing the true interests of the nation and people should be set up;
3. Land should be returned to the people;
4. The two-headed government absolutely should stop recruiting soldiers and militiamen;
5. The National Army and committees in localities should work with the people and strive to wipe out civilian, military, and police officials so that they no longer exist in villages and communes and to absolutely prevent them from drafting the children of the people to serve as soldiers and militiamen.

These are the major points of the cabinet meeting on the morning of 12 June of which compatriots are hereby informed.

[Reporter] Thank you, Your Excellency. On behalf of PGNUNS radio, I would like to ask this question: The two-headed administration is practicing fascism against the people. What is the PGNUNS position?

[Mak Ben] The PGNUNS and the National Union Party clearly realize that the enemy is intensifying its fascism and dictatorship in the rural area and in Phnom Penh.

Reporters, political personalities, students, and the masses have called for ending communist Vietnam's war, for national reconciliation, and for respect of democratic rights and freedom. Instead the two-headed administration repressed them, arrested them, silenced

them, and murdered them. It violated the Paris agreement and the Constitution. The violation has been committed by Vietnam, communist Vietnam's lackeys, the two-headed government, and the alliance. This is why national reconciliation cannot be achieved. The war still rages; the regime is anarchic; ethnic Vietnamese are all over the country. The people no longer have land and are starving. This is why our nation and people are rising up and struggling to decide by themselves the destiny of their country and nation. We strive to be responsible to our nation and people to save them from extinction and from becoming a second Kampuchea Kraom [former Cambodian territory now part of southern Vietnam].

[Reporter] Thank you, Your Excellency.

Commentary Condemns Khmer Rouge Mine-Laying

*BK1106103595 Phnom Penh National Radio of Cambodia Network in Cambodian
1300 GMT 10 Jun 95*

[Political commentary: "To Eliminate Mines in Cambodia the Khmer Rouge Should Be Eliminated"]

[FBIS Translated Text] On 6 June, Mak Ben, high-ranking official of the Khmer Rouge rebels, insanely reacted by saying that the only way to stop the Khmer Rouge from laying mines is to end the war.

The dreadful statement by this dog, lackey of the Khmer Rouge, shows that the Khmer Rouge bandits continue to lay mines to kill Cambodians and destroy Cambodia, ignoring the appeal by the king and delegates from 41 countries at the conference on mines in Cambodia.

More barbarous than this is that in the statement and answers in the interview carried by the Khmer Rouge clandestine radio, Mak Ben, who has been assigned by Pol Pot to be in charge of agriculture and development work of the rebels, made an effort to explain the danger saying that the government and the Khmer Royal Armed Forces have plans to lay mines in rural areas to kill villagers. This is a pretext for the Khmer Rouge to continue laying mines to destroy Cambodian lives and property. Progressive people the world over are resolutely fighting this.

It is worth recalling that on 4 June the international conference on mines in Cambodia issued an appeal calling for an end to mine laying, which observers say is an act seriously killing the nation and the motherland in the long run. However, through the Khmer Rouge's irresponsible statement, we see that the Khmer Rouge not only failed to positively respond but also used this or that pretext to continue laying mines in Cambodia.

The Khmer Rouge have called for an end to the war. However, everyone knows that the war in Cambodia definitively ended after the signing of the peace agreement on Cambodia in Paris of which the Khmer Rouge was also a signatory. However, with its ambition to seize and monopolize power in order to continue massacring the Cambodian race, the Khmer Rouge refused to implement the Paris agreement, refused to take part and contest in the election, and instead returned to armed conflict. Thus, the fighting in a small part of the territory is caused by the Khmer Rouge. Therefore, to end the war the Khmer Rouge should lay down weapons and return to society and the nation and prepare themselves to take part in the coming election in 1998.

The Khmer Rouge also realize that it cannot use war to end war and that mines are not tools to wage war. Using the pretext that war has not yet ended in order to continue laying mines shows that the Khmer Rouge seems to think that it is not yet enough to lay mines to cause destruction in about 2 percent of the territory. This has already disabled over 30,000 persons and affected up to 300 persons monthly. This is why the leader of the outlawed rebels expressed a negative reaction to such an appeal.

To sensible people, mines have been threatening Cambodians every second. If no more mines are laid, between 10 and 15 years and millions of dollars are needed to unearth mines, excluding the effect and damage to agricultural production.

Our people, who are well aware of the Khmer Rouge's nature, say that the appeal to the Khmer Rouge by nongovernmental organizations to stop laying mines is like playing a flute to a buffalo. People realize that a negative answer will follow because in the past the Khmer Rouge had been asked to respect human rights, to allow UN representatives to visit Khmer Rouge zones, to stop felling trees and stop mining, and to release foreign hostages. However, the answers were total destruction and total massacre.

Past experiences show that to end demining activities, Khmer Rouge banditry should be ended and all sorts of rebel networks should be destroyed.

Indonesia

Alatas on NAM Call for North-South Dialogue

*BK1306021395 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia
Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 13 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Ali Alatas has deplored the fact that only a few countries have made decisions on the various problems that affect

mankind. Opening a joint meeting of Nonaligned Movement [NAM] experts and decision-makers in Jakarta yesterday, the minister said the economic policies of the North countries has had an impact on the less favorable economies of the South countries. In fact, the South countries truly want to play their roles in formulating a strategy that will determine the fate of all mankind in the current global economic system. All mankind, rather than just those involved in decision-making, have the right to enjoy the fruits of development.

According to Alatas, thus, it is proper for the NAM to continue efforts to revive the North-South dialogue and involve the North as an equal partner to share the responsibility for development and enjoy its benefits.

Editorial Views Islands Dispute With Malaysia

*BK1306110495 Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN
in Indonesian 12 Jun 95 p 2*

[Editorial: "The Sipadan-Ligitan Status Remains Unresolved"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The dispute between Indonesia and Malaysia regarding Sipadan and Ligitan Islands still remains unresolved despite numerous discussions. The fourth Indonesia-Malaysia Joint Commission meeting held in Jakarta on Friday (9 June) concluded with an agreement to speedily solve the issue of the two disputed islands through political consultations at the ministerial level. The consultations will be carried out by two delegates who will be personally appointed by the respective heads of state. The discussions will be carried out to seek a comprehensive settlement through bilateral means and by taking into consideration the two countries' continuous good fraternal and bilateral relations.

As acknowledged, the case concerning Sipadan and Ligitan Islands first emerged when Indonesia and Malaysia held their talks from 9-22 September 1969 with regard to their boundaries along the Strait of Malacca, the South China Sea, and the East Kalimantan offshore waters. In that meeting, the two countries agreed on the boundaries along the Strait of Malacca and the South China Sea. However, they did not see eye to eye over the issue of the East Kalimantan offshore boundary.

In connection with the East Kalimantan offshore boundary, the two sides submitted their arguments by presenting historical and legal facts.

Indonesia based its argument on Article 4 of the 1891 Convention signed between the Dutch and the British and also the map drawn up by the Dutch. As such, as a former Dutch colony, Indonesia claimed the two

islands as part of a territory belonging to the Republic of Indonesia.

On the other hand, Malaysia's argument was based on the agreement signed between the Sultan of Sulu and the British in 1878. In addition, Malaysia also based its claim on a succession agreement which it signed with the British in London on 9 July 1963 (London Agreement). As such, Malaysia considers the territory held by the British then as its own territory, including Sipadan and Ligitan Islands even though this fact was not included in the ratified 1963 London Agreement.

However, since their first discussion held in 1969, the two countries have failed to reach any agreement on the disputed Sipadan and Ligitan Islands but they agreed that the status quo of the islands should remain. Following this, the status quo was formally formulated through a Note of Understanding signed by Indonesia's delegation headed by Professor Dr. Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and Mahyiddin bin Haji Mohd. [Mohamed] Zain, the head of the Malaysian delegation.

Malaysia, however, unilaterally drafted a new map on 12 December 1979 that declared Sipadan and Ligitan Islands as its legitimate territory. On 8 February 1980, Indonesia protested Malaysia's action, which violated the agreement on the status quo of the two islands. Notwithstanding, despite the protest and a series of discussions conducted annually by the Indonesia-Malaysia Joint Commission, the two islands have been exploited by Malaysian industrialists who have transformed them into tourism destinations.

During a meeting held in 1994, Malaysia expressed its desire to have a third party act as a mediator in settling the dispute legally — that is, through the International Court of Justice [ICJ]. Indonesia, on the other hand, felt that the issue should be settled in a bilateral manner. Unquestionably, even though a third party was requested to mediate this dispute, this issue will definitely have to be submitted to the ASEAN High Council mechanism based on the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia which was signed by the ASEAN leaders on 4 February 1976 in Denpasar, Bali.

Therefore, after the Indonesia-Malaysia Joint Commission concluded its meeting in Jakarta last Friday, the two countries agreed to expeditiously settle the dispute through an informal political consultative ministerial level meeting. This was considered progress compared with the previous proposal of settling the dispute through the ICJ.

In view of the progress, the emphasis should be placed on settling the dispute in an expeditious, earnest, and comprehensive manner and no distant attitude should

prevail viewing the urgency to stem the dispute once an ultimate decision has been made. This was because the previous meetings held between Indonesia and Malaysia were conducted in a formal manner through the Joint Commission and Working Group mechanisms. But now the meeting has turned out to be very informal and also political. Is this not taking a step backward?

Moreover, Malaysia is still adamant regarding the status quo of the disputed islands. Our good neighbor conducted an assessment of the current situation on the islands where tourism resorts were established. In spite of the existence of the status quo, the country still wants to dominate the disputed islands.

On the other hand, Indonesia based its assessment concerning the existence of status quo as going back to the period before the dispute emerged in 1969 and, therefore, ceased all its activities on both the islands until an ultimate decision has been taken regarding the sovereignty over the disputed islands.

We hope that the dispute over the two islands can be settled justly in the spirit of ASEAN. It was also hoped that the existing and established good relations between our two neighboring countries — which belong to the same ethnic group — will not be sacrificed just for the sake of the dispute over the two islands.

Editorial Views Discussion of Succession Issue

*BK1106125295 Jakarta SUARA KARYA
in Indonesian 8 Jun 95 p 5*

[Editorial: "Succession Issue is Flaring Up Again"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Lately, the issue of succession and national leadership has become the subject of discussion. The discussion revolves around the names of candidates to be nominated for president of the Republic of Indonesia for the 1998-2003 period and the persons to be nominated as the next vice presidential candidate. As the 1997 general election approaches, it is possible that the discussions on national leadership and succession will continue either openly or discreetly, or in a limited manner.

If one thinks positively, it is natural for people to talk about the subject. This is because it shows their heightened concern for the nation's future. It means they want to know how far can a national leadership, which is elected by the People's Consultative Assembly or MPR following the 1997 national general election, guarantee sustainable development that is supported by continuous national stability.

So far, the favorite presidential candidate is Mr. Suharto despite the rude criticisms uttered at discussions about the succession issue. Meanwhile, several names such

as Harmoko, Habibie, and the current vice president, Try Sutrisno, have been rumored to be candidates to be nominated for the vice presidential post.

We will not continue to debate the nomination of candidates for the posts of president and vice president respectively. Harmoko, Golkar [Functional Group] chairman, has said that the group is not moving into action ahead of the MPR general assembly in 1998, which will debate the national leadership. It is the factions in the MPR that will pick their candidates. "As far as Golkar is concerned, now is the time for full concentration of efforts to ensure the success of the consolidated development program under the sixth Pelita [five-year development plan], and to ensure the success of the 1997 general election," Harmoko said.

Harmoko has reminded us that the factions in the MPR will elect the president and will draft a broad outline of state policies (GBHN). But there have been no discussion on the GBHN yet.

We have noted Harmoko's statement. The fact that the dynamics of development under the sixth Pelita is very rapid, a proportional reserve is required in the GBHN to be adopted by the MPR general assembly in 1998 to ensure development continuity based on the Pancasila state ideology and the 1945 Constitution.

In view of this, the factions in the MPR and social groups, such as academic organizations in the institutions of higher learning, should make an early compilation of substantial data to be attached to the 1998 GBHN draft resolution.

The new practice, which was initiated by President Suharto, of making social organizations affiliated to the main factions in the MPR to prepare the draft of the 1993 GBHN is expected to continue.

On the succession issue, some political observers are said to be experts on Indonesian affairs. They have said that there will be a political vacuum in Indonesia if President Suharto is no longer at the helm. The statement is supported by the argument that Indonesia lacks experience in national leadership change.

We feel that the prediction of a political vacuum in the country is caused by a lack of understanding of the national leadership mechanism that has developed under the New Order government. Due to this, it is right that such a prediction is responded to with critical ideas.

Laos

'Press Release' on President's Cambodia Visit

BK1306134695 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 13 Jun 95

["Press release" issued in Phnom Penh on 11 June]

[FBIS Translated Text] In response to an invitation from His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk Varaman and Her Majesty Queen Norodom Monineat Sihanouk of the Kingdom of Cambodia, His Excellency [H.E.] Nouhak Phoumsavan, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], and his wife paid a state visit to the Kingdom of Cambodia from 8 to 11 June 1995. H.E. LPDR President Nouhak Phoumsavan and his wife were welcomed upon their arrival at Pochentong International Airport by Their Majesties King Norodom Sihanouk Varaman and Queen Norodom Monineat Sihanouk. A banquet was hosted in honor of H.E. President Nouhak Phoumsavan, his wife, and the high-level Lao delegation by their majesties the king and queen at the Teveavinichhai Throne Hall. The banquet proceeded amid a friendly atmosphere.

During a meeting that proceeded in a cordial and fraternal manner, the two heads of state reviewed the combat solidarity and cooperation between the peoples of Cambodia and Laos during their past national independence struggles. They expressed satisfaction that the historic 1973 visit by His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk Varaman and the queen to Viangsaï District, Houa Phan Province, Laos created an opportunity for his majesty the king and senior leaders of the Lao Patriotic Front to achieve even more profound mutual understanding, which served as a solid basis for the promotion and expansion of the longstanding traditional relations between the peoples of the two countries until the final victory. During the meeting, the two heads of state agreed that now more than ever the peoples of the two countries must jointly strive to nurture, promote, and expand friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries for the benefit of the two peoples and in the interest of peace, stability, and cooperation in the region and the rest of the world. The two heads of state noted with satisfaction that the two countries have never engaged in border disputes, as the two governments have worked together to settle technical problems.

National Assembly Chairman Samdech Chea Sim; Prince Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh, first prime minister; and Samdech Hun Sen, second prime minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, paid separate courtesy calls on H.E. President Nouhak Phoumsavan at the Chamka Mon Palace.

During their visit to the Kingdom of Cambodia, H.E. President Nouhak Phoumsavan, his wife, and the high-level delegation laid a wreath at the Independence Monument. They also paid homage to the patriarch at the Silver Pagoda Temple. On this occasion, H.E. President Nouhak Phoumsavan and wife presented a Buddhist image to the temple. The patriarch gave a Buddhist image to H.E. President Nouhak Phoumsavan in exchange. H.E. Nouhak Phoumsavan, his wife, and delegation also visited cultural sites in the capital, Phnom Penh; ruins such as Angkor Wat, Bayon, and Taprom in Siem Reap Province; and the port and the Angkor Brewery in Sihanoukville.

H.E. President Nouhak Phoumsavan highly assessed the personal might and endurance of His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk Varaman in restoring the national concord that led to the proclamation of the new Constitution, the restoration of the monarchy under the Constitution, and his reascension to the throne. H.E. the LPDR president expressed the conviction that under the power and graciousness of His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk Varaman, the Cambodian Government and people will certainly achieve great success in building and developing an independent, peaceful, neutral, and prosperous Cambodia in the same way as other countries in the region.

His majesty the king of Cambodia hailed the great initial achievements of the Lao Government and people — under the clear sighted leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party — in implementing the restructuring policy and broadening relations with foreign countries, thus guaranteeing political and social stability and gradually raising the living standard of the multiethnic Lao people. His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk Varaman welcomed and praised the state visit to the Kingdom of Cambodia by H.E. President Nouhak Phoumsavan and his wife, noting that the historic visit will contribute to promoting, expanding, and strengthening the relations of fraternal and neighborly friendship between the Kingdom of Cambodia and the LPDR.

The two sides expressed satisfaction over the fraternal and neighborly friendship between the two countries and firmly reiterated their determination to continue promoting, expanding, and strengthening the aforesaid relations on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. The two sides expressed satisfaction with the positive changes in Southeast Asia, in particular the trend toward the relaxation of confrontation and the enhancement of friendship and cooperation among various countries in this region. On this basis, the LPDR, in its capacity as an ASEAN observer, expressed satisfaction that the Kingdom of Cambodia will be accepted an ASEAN observer in the future.

The two sides reiterated their intention to promote and broaden their fraternal and neighborly friendship and cooperation with all countries in the region on the basis of equality and mutual benefit to contribute to turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation. The two sides firmly reiterated their readiness to continue their close cooperation in preserving the environment in accordance with the quadripartite agreement signed in Thailand's Chiang Rai Province on 5 April 1995. The two sides assessed that the state visit to the Kingdom of Cambodia by H.E. LPDR President Nouhak Phoumsavan marks a significant milestone in the history of the good relations and friendship between the two countries, thus conforming to the earnest aspirations of the two peoples.

H.E. LPDR President Nouhak Phoumsavan expressed profound and sincere thanks to His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk Varaman and Her Majesty Queen Norodom Monineat Sihanouk as well as the National Assembly, government, soldiers, police, and people of the Kingdom of Cambodia for the warm, excellent, and friendly welcome accorded to the Lao delegation during its visit. In the spirit of fraternity, H.E. LPDR President Nouhak Phoumsavan invited His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk Varaman and Her Majesty Queen Norodom Monineat Sihanouk to pay a state visit to the LPDR at an appropriate time. His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk Varaman of the Kingdom of Cambodia accepted the invitation with great pleasure and confirmed that the LPDR will be the first foreign country he visits.

Prepared in Phnom Penh on 11 June 1995.

Swedish Cooperation Delegation Arrives for Visit

BK1006130895 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 9 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] A Swedish cooperation delegation led by Pierre Schori, minister of cooperation for international development of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, arrived in Vientiane at noon today for a two-day working visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]. During the visit, the Swedish cooperation delegation will pay courtesy calls on a number of our high-level Lao leaders. It is scheduled to hold a working meeting with the Lao side with a view to increasingly strengthening and developing, even more fruitfully, the friendly relations and cooperation between Laos and Sweden. The Swedish delegation will also visit some economic and cultural establishments in Vientiane municipality.

The LPDR and Sweden established diplomatic relations in 1964. Since then, the relations have been systemati-

cally expanded and improved. The Swedish Government and people have always rendered support and assistance to Laos in developing the economy and society, in particular in the building of economic infrastructure.

Meets With Khamphoul

BK1006141495 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 10 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] His Excellency [H.E.] Khamphoui Keoboulapha, deputy prime minister and chairman of Planning and Cooperation Committee, received at the Office of the Planning and Cooperation Committee in Vientiane yesterday afternoon a courtesy call from an international cooperation delegation of Sweden led by H.E. Pierre Schori, minister of cooperation for international development. The meeting and discussions between the guest and host proceeded in a friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding.

The deputy prime minister welcomed the visit to Laos of the Swedish international cooperation delegation. He said: In the recent past, the Swedish Government and people have rendered support and assistance to Laos in developing the economy and society. This visit to Laos by the Swedish delegation will significantly contribute to further strengthening, promoting, and expanding the friendly relations between the two countries. The deputy prime minister also wished Pierre Schori and his delegation success in their visit to Laos.

On the afternoon of the same day, the Swedish international cooperation delegation held a working meeting with a delegation of the Lao Government led by Kham-sai Souphanouvong, minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office. In the meeting, our Lao side informed the Swedish guests of the socioeconomic development situation in Laos. They pointed out the success achieved in implementing the restructuring line. They also noted that the Lao people have always enjoyed the support and assistance of the Swedish people and government, especially their support and assistance in the construction of economic infrastructures, including in the fields of communications, forestry, electricity, public health, law, women's development, and statistics, and in other fields.

The Swedish international cooperation delegation hailed the achievements recorded by Laos in carrying out the socioeconomic development work. They expressed satisfaction over the success of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] in effectively carrying out various Swedish aid projects.

The Swedish international cooperation delegation arrived in Vientiane yesterday for a two-day working visit to our LPDR.

Thailand

Burma Wants Bridge Building Suspended

BK1406055295 Bangkok BANGKOK POST
in English 14 Jun 95 p 3

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mae Sot, Tak — Burmese authorities in Myawadi notified Thai officials on Monday to stop construction of the Thai-Burmese Friendship Bridge over the Moei River until the dispute between the two countries is settled.

Highways Department Bridge Construction Division Director Bunsong Supphamatkun disclosed Thailand was informed about suspension of the construction work when his workers went across the river to collect construction material left at Myawadi.

Thai workers told Burmese local officials they would bring back the construction material to the Thai side, but the latter said since there was suspension of work on the Burmese side, work on the Thai side must cease.

Rangoon's suspension of the work on its side has prompted Thailand to comply with its request by transporting all equipment and material from the Myawadi site, digging out earth filled along the Moei River and removing all structures encroaching on the river, said Mr Bunsong.

Since the Thai Government has not yet ordered suspension of work on its side, officials concerned must proceed with their work, said Mr Bunsong, adding that construction work on the Burmese side would resume after both countries reached an agreement.

On the same day, Lt-Gen [Lieutenant General] Sanan Kachonklam led a five-man committee from the Planning Division under the Joint Operations Center of the Supreme Command (JOCSC) to inspect the border situation and construction of the bridge at Mae Sot District.

According to Lt-Gen Sanan, the Thai-Burmese border policy is supervised by several committees, each consisting of sub-committee and working group members who monitor various fields.

The Bridge Construction Committee and the Border Demarcation Committee, chaired by Deputy Foreign Minister Surin Phitsuwan, have been supervising the Thai-Burmese Friendship Bridge construction and its problems, he said.

"Construction of the bridge has been undertaken in accordance with Thai-Burmese agreements to strengthen cooperation between the two countries in the fields of transportation, economics, tourism and culture.

This bridge will link A-1 Route of the Asian Highway, starting from Vietnam's Haiphong to Bazagan, Iran. The

Bridge Construction Committee is responsible for this work," explained Lt-Gen Sanan.

The Border Demarcation Committee, in turn, has overseen the border deal, he said, adding that both countries have common borders stretching up to 2,000 kilometers, including sea boundaries and 50 other undefined spots.

"If Burma just wants all disputes over border boundaries settled before resuming work on the Friendship Bridge, it may deem it unnecessary to build anything," said Lt-Gen Sanan, noting the Thai-Burmese Border Demarcation Pact was signed in 1868, but now nobody knows how the border boundaries have changed.

If any part of the border is found to be unclear, both agencies concerned should hold negotiations to solve the matter he suggested. As for the border problem along the Moei River, Lt-Gen Sanan recommended that a joint border survey committee be set up to find out facts and details.

Thailand has positive policies towards Burma, he pointed out, such as its constructive engagement policy, to which the Association of Southeast Asian Nations has adhered.

An invitation for Burma to observe the ASEAN meeting last year and the construction of Thai-Burma Friendship Bridge were also viewed as Thailand's good intentions to help its neighbor become an ASEAN member and also to jointly trade, said Lt-Gen Sanan.

In a related development, Army Assistant Commander-in-Chief Gen [General] Chetha Thanacharo said Burma's suspension of work on the bridge was being examined by the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

Mr Surin was for the moment trying to hold negotiations on the matter, said Gen Chetha, believing the problem would be settled soon.

Vietnamese Refugees Refuse Repatriation

BK1406050895 Bangkok BANGKOK POST
in English 14 Jun 95 p 6

[FBIS Transcribed Text] About 200 Vietnamese boat people detained in Sikhiu District of Nakhon Ratchasima last week refused to return home voluntarily after learning of a U.S. senator's proposed legislation seeking to admit non-refugees into the United States, according to an Interior Ministry source.

They are part of the 1,400 boat people who had earlier volunteered to be repatriated. These boat people have been classified as non-refugees, meaning they are not eligible to enter the U.S. under the criteria for refugees.

The proposed legislation by the U.S. senator, however, kept alive their hope of resettling in the United States. Currently about 5,000 Vietnamese boat people are camped in Sikhiu. No violence erupted during last week's unsuccessful attempt to repatriate the boat people.

"Our projects (concerning the repatriation of boat people) have been brought to a complete halt merely because a senator wanted to gain popularity. We have been informed the U.S. president is determined to scrap the legislation in question," said a senior Interior Ministry source.

Suphachai Sees Benefit of 'Single World Market'

*BK1406052895 Bangkok BANGKOK POST
in English 14 Jun 95 p 17*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A single world market would economically help both Thailand and Taiwan, Caretaker Deputy Prime Minister Suphachai Phanitchaphak said yesterday.

He warned Asia cannot simply ignore the importance of the EU nor could it allow APEC [Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation] and the EU divide the world.

Mr Suphachai yesterday delivered a keynote address at the sixth joint economic cooperation meeting between the Chinese National Association of Industry and Commerce (CNAIC) and the Federation of Thai Industries (FTI).

He said Taiwan's investment continues to be a factor supporting the growth of Southeast Asia.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is preparing for an Asia-EU summit meeting late this year to discuss the possibility of close economic cooperation in the future.

A Taiwan "Go-South" policy, while successfully luring investment interest to Asia from Western countries, is also helping increase investment from Taiwan to Thailand.

In 1994, total direct foreign investment from Taiwan was about U.S. \$95 million, 53.6 percent up from the previous year.

Dr Phaithun Khaiphonsak of the Center for Integrated Plan of Operations of the NESDB (National Economic and Social Development Board) told the meeting that despite differing development stages, closer ties between Thailand and Taiwan would be mutually beneficial.

Taiwan's per capital GDP is five times higher than Thailand's.

Since 1991, direct investment from Taiwan to Thailand has hovered at about 2,753.5 million baht.

According to Dr Phaithun, the value of trade and investment between Thailand and Taiwan increased 62.7 percent from 1991-1994. During the same period, the value of trade between Thailand and the rest of the world increased only 48.2 percent.

In 1994, Thai exports to Taiwan increased 31.8 percent and trade value was up U.S. \$985.6 million, up U.S. \$747.7 million on the previous year.

Meanwhile Taiwan's exports to Thailand — mainly machinery, chemicals and fabrics — increased 17.1 percent on the previous year. Tourism between the two countries is also on the rise. The Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT) is now attempting to promote tour programs to and from Taiwan.

Dr Phaithun said a study showed Thailand is competitive in electrical products, lapidary and gemstones, frozen fresh food and leather shoes. It has had moderate expansion in plastic products, tinned fruits and vegetables, and textiles. Low expansion has been in wheat products, clothes, rice and animal food.

U.S. Fails To Meet 'World's Expectations'

*BK1406102995 Bangkok THAILAND TIMES
in English 14 Jun 95 p a4*

[Editorial: "U.S. Behavior Causes Asian Woes"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Ironically, the only super power in the world, the United States, often acts as a self-appointed global policeman, but does not live up to the world's expectations. The behavior of the greatest military power on earth has been, as an Asian saying goes, "like a bull butting the man fallen off a tree."

This was exemplified in the attitude of the U.S. towards Iraq after the Gulf War. Here is a country that has already been battered by an expensive combined effort employing man and machinery put together by all the developed western countries, in the guise of carrying out a United Nation's resolution. The country was punished for what was called "invading Kuwait" — the oil lifeline to the West.

The Gulf War was a demonstration to the entire world of the most sophisticated electronic advanced weapon systems and modern technology available to man for military purposes in history. The combined western onslaught on this developing Asian country only confirmed the Asian view that the West used and would not hesitate to use again their most destructive weapon systems on Asian soil.

The Germans posed a greater threat not only to Europe but to the entire world than Japan during World War II. It is not to say that Japan was any less brutal than the Nazis, but it will suffice to say that to the western powers, Germany was after all a European country.

If one ponders U.S. and western European actions today, it is not surprising that the U.S. decided without hesitation to use Japan, an Asian country, rather than Germany as a drop zone for the most destructive weapon known to mankind, the atomic bomb.

During the Korean War, the U.S. employed most of the successful weapon systems which had been developed during World War II. General MacArthur is known to have demanded the use of nuclear weapons on Korea as well, but the administration allowed the use of only the latest weapons and bombs in the U.S. stockpile instead. Again the "U.S. establishment" did not need any second opinion as to whether to use them on Asian soil. Isolation and sanctions on North Korea followed, and the country remains divided.

The Vietnam War was not without its quota of the latest U.S. military inventions and weapons systems which carried even greater destructive power. The then U.S. administration is on record to have not hidden their intention to "bomb Hanoi to the conference table." Again, there was no hesitation in testing the effects of their bombs on Asian soil. When the U.S. soldiers were routed and left Vietnam, the U.S. imposed sanctions against that country.

On the other hand, after the U.S. lost its absolute nuclear dominance in the early 1950s, it concentrated more on a first strike strategy over the USSR and built a network of bases surrounding the Soviet Union in alliance with western European nations. All the weapon systems developed since then were based on this strategy and it is not a secret how the U.S. helped, not only giving military aid, but also arming and training ground forces from all the countries that fitted into the U.S. plan.

Iraq was one such country that received American military assistance and was a reliable market for the U.S. weapons industry. Baghdad was pampered by the U.S. as long as it served U.S. purposes and strategic interests. It must be acknowledged that the U.S. did assist Baghdad in its national development programs with technology and other services in order to keep Iraq away from the traditional British sphere of influence.

But when war broke out between Iraq and Iran all the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council — the so-called caretakers of the international body initiated to maintain peace — were covertly competing to sell arms to Baghdad and Teheran. With

the end of that war, when Iraq wanted to be its own master, decide its destiny independently, and unite the Arab nations the western powers saw it as a threat to their strategic interests in the Middle East.

As if the destruction of Iraq and the freezing of its assets were not enough, U.S.-imposed sanctions through the UN are now killing the children, the sick, and the elderly by withholding milk, food and medicine. The west, especially the U.S., has forced starvation and poverty on a rich developing nation of 20 million people. And ironically it plays the role of the good Samaritan in famine-stricken Africa. To the "world public", especially in Asia, the question is: which Asian country is next?

Party Member Criticized for Remarks on Coups

*BK1406121295 Bangkok THE NATION in English
14 Jun 95 p a2*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Senior military officers and politicians criticized Manun Rupkhachon yesterday for his "improper" remarks about possible military coups in the future.

News reports said Manun, a Democrat Party candidate contesting the general election in Bangkok's Constituency 7, said on Sunday that if the people did not want the military to stage a coup, they should vote for Democrat candidates.

But Manun said yesterday he was misquoted and was considering legal action against newspapers that published the incorrect information.

Assistant Army Commander Chettha Thanacharo said the military would maintain its neutrality. He called on the people to use their conscience when it came to judging politicians.

Deputy Army spokesman Somkhuan Saengphattranet said the democratic-minded Army chief Wimon Wongwanit had said on several occasions that the military would not become involved in politics.

"The public should feel comfortable. Officers now understand that democracy is the best system available for Thailand," Somkhuan said.

He said there was no conflict among military officers, and that he could not stop anyone from saying things about the military.

Chat Phatthana Party adviser Gen [General] Athit Khamlang-ek said he had talked with military leaders and their subordinates who said they had never thought about staging a coup.

Athit, a former Army chief and supreme commander, warned Manun that he should be careful in future about what he says. He said politicians should behave properly and not encourage military officers to get involved in politics.

"You should be careful about your words. The people will decide who is right or wrong because they are now wiser," he said.

New Aspiration Party leader Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut said politicians should be determined to solve the public's problems. However, he declined comment on Manun's remarks.

Damrongthai Party leader Vira Musikaphong said there would be no military coups no matter which party became the core of the next government, including the Chat Thai Party.

Commerce Ministry Cracks Down on Illegal Tapes

*BK1406053495 Bangkok THAILAND TIMES
in English 14 Jun 95 p a3*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bangkok: The Commerce Ministry has suppressed illegal video and tape cassette operators in Khlong Thom, the Department of Intellectual Property Director-General Lt [Lieutenant] Suchai Chaowisit said yesterday.

He said the department has coordinated with the Economic Crime Investigation Division and the private sector to look into shops and stalls which rent videos and tapes in Khlong Thom and Saphan Lek bridge by June 2, 1995.

Four persons possessing illegal video and tape cassettes were arrested for violating the Copy Right Act. According to the Act, they will face a sentence from 6 months to 4 years or a fine of 100,000-800,000 baht.

"In addition, the culprits will be fined 10,000 baht each on charges of distributing the tape cassettes without labels or seals," he said.

Vietnam

Deputy Prime Minister Receives U.S. Officials

*BK1306154995 Hanoi VNA in English
1529 GMT 13 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hanoi VNA June 13 — Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen Khanh received here today the most senior group of American drug experts led by Mr. Robert Gelbard, assistant secretary of state in charge of international narcotics and law enforcement, on a working visit to Vietnam from June 11-14.

During the reception, Mr. Khanh welcomed the American guests and their meetings with Vietnamese relevant

offices and institutions to discuss their cooperation in fighting drug trafficking and drug abuse. He reaffirmed the Vietnamese Government's viewpoints to attach importance to drug abuse control. 'It has worked out a National Program for Drug Abuse Control which has drawn the participation of numerous agencies and mass organizations', he said.

For his part, Mr. Gelbard said that following his visit, the U.S. Government will offer its expertise to help Vietnam in the field of information, research and law making on fighting drug trafficking and drug abuse control and training for Vietnamese narcotics officers.

While in Vietnam, the U.S. guests held talks with a delegation of Vietnam's National Program for Drug Abuse Control led by Mr. Pham Tan Long, vice minister of the interior, and vice president of the program. They were received by Vice Foreign Minister Le Mai and had working sessions with relevant offices during which the two sides reaffirmed their determination to cooperate in this field.

Netherlands Group, Willem Kok Continue Visit

Group Meets With Vo Van Kiet

*BK1306090095 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] On the morning of 12 June at the Presidential Palace, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet held talks with Netherlands Prime Minister Willem Kok. Attending the talks on the Vietnamese side were Minister of Forestry Nguyen Quang Ha, Minister of Education and Training Tran Hong Quan, Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Dy Nien, and many leading officials from relevant sectors. On the Netherlands side were Albert, ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to Vietnam, and members of the Netherlands delegation.

The two prime ministers informed each other of the economic situation and foreign policy of their respective countries, exchanged broad views on bilateral relations and on a number of international and regional issues of common concern. Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet warmly welcomed Prime Minister Willem Kok and the other distinguished Netherlands guests accompanying him. He emphatically said that the Vietnam visit by the Netherlands prime minister was a new indication of the development of friendly and cooperative ties. Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet informed Prime Minister Willem Kok of the results of Vietnam's renovation process and open door foreign policy. He noted with pleasure that bilateral relations have taken a positive turn, welcomed the goodwill of the Netherlands Government in broadening and strengthening economic and trade ties with Vietnam,

and encouraged Netherlands business circles to invest in Vietnam, increase its technological aid, and help Vietnam with personnel training in science and technology, public health, water conservancy, and other domains. Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet thanked the Netherlands Government and people for their valuable assistance to Vietnam so far.

Prime Minister of the Netherlands Willem Kok said he was delighted to visit Vietnam and thanked the Vietnamese Government and people for the grand reception accorded to him and his entourage. He highly valued the achievements of Vietnam's renovation process and diplomatic activities and welcomed Vietnam's ASEAN membership and policy of integration in the regional and international communities. Thanks to the achievements of renovation, he said he was positive that Vietnam would become a prosperous country at an early date and would make an important contribution to the promotion of cooperation, peace, and stability in the region and other parts of the world.

Prime Minister Willem Kok stressed: The Netherlands Government highly appreciates and wishes to strengthen relations with Vietnam and will continue to encourage Netherlands business circles to invest boldly in Vietnam. The Netherlands Government is prepared to cooperate with Vietnam, especially in areas that it is strong in like agriculture, agro-processing, infrastructure building, water conservancy, environment protection, and education and training. Prime Minister Willem Kok invited Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet to pay an official visit to the Netherlands. Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet accepted the invitation with pleasure.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding, and mutual trust. After the talks, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet and Prime Minister Willem Kok signed a letter of intent on bilateral cooperation promotion. Forestry Minister Nguyen Quang Ha and Ambassador Albert signed an agreement on a nature preservation project in Vu Quang, Ha Tinh Province, and a memorandum of understanding on a natural and bio-diversity forest preservation and restoration cooperation project. Vo Hong Phuc, deputy director of the State Planning Commission, and Netherlands Ambassador Albert signed an agreement on preferential credit for the Dong Thap-Soc Trang water supply project. Representatives of the Vietnam Investment and Development Bank and the ABN-Amro Bank also signed a framework agreement on import-export funding.

Vo Van Kiet Hosts Reception

BK1306090195 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] This evening at the government guest house, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet and his wife hosted a grand reception to welcome the official friendship visit to our country by Prime Minister Willem Kok, his wife, and the other distinguished Netherlands guests.

Speaking at the reception, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet, Prime Minister Willem Kok, and everyone raised their glasses to wish the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the Netherlands constant consolidation and development.

Meet With Assembly Chairman

BK1306110695 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] National Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Manh cordially received His Excellency Willem Kok, prime minister of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and his entourage at the Presidential Palace yesterday afternoon [12 June].

Chairman Nong Duc Manh expressed high appreciation for the official friendship visit to Vietnam by Prime Minister Willem Kok and his entourage. It has opened a new stage of development in the cooperative and friendly relations between Vietnam and the Netherlands. On behalf of the National Assembly and people of Vietnam, Chairman Nong Duc Manh expressed his sincere gratitude to the government and people of the Netherlands for their valuable support and assistance to the Vietnamese people during the previous struggle for national defense and the current national construction process.

The chairman briefed Prime Minister Willem Kok on the current process of economic renovation and development in Vietnam, including the efforts to renovate parliamentary activities gradually with the aim of building a legislative system capable of developing the people's right to mastery and contributing to building a prosperous country.

The chairman expressed the hope that along with expanding the cooperative and friendly relations between Vietnam and the Netherlands, relations between the two national assemblies will be further developed. The chairman asked Prime Minister Willem Kok to convey his regards to the presidents of the upper and lower houses of the Netherlands.

Netherlands Prime Minister Willem Kok thankfully expressed his fine impression of the rapid changes

experienced by Vietnam. He highly valued Vietnam's economic development efforts, saying that Vietnam has achieved positive results in integrating its economy into the regional and world economies while improving the Vietnamese people's welfare. The prime minister said the two countries still have considerable potential to develop cooperation in various fields, including cooperation in the governmental and nongovernmental sectors. The prime minister pledged that upon returning home, he will report to the two legislative bodies in the Netherlands on his desire to develop relations between the two countries' national assemblies.

Vo Van Kiet Hosts Banquet

BK1306111595 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet and his wife hosted a solemn banquet last night [12 June] at the Government Guest House in Hanoi in honor of Netherlands Prime Minister Willem Kok, his wife, and other guests who are paying an official visit to Vietnam.

In his speech to open the banquet, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet earnestly welcomed Prime Minister Willem Kok, the first Netherlands prime minister to visit our country, as well as his wife and the delegation of high ranking officials and businessmen. He expressed his fine sentiments toward the Netherlands and its people. Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet affirmed that the prime minister's visit is an important landmark in the history of relations between the two countries. He considers it encouragement to Vietnam on the part of the Netherlands Government and prime minister.

Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet also expressed delight at the development of Vietnam-Netherlands relations and thanked the Netherlands Government for its valuable financial and technical assistance to Vietnam, including its assistance in training Vietnamese staff in various fields. Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet expressed his profound belief that the open atmosphere of the meetings between the two sides, the important acknowledgement and development of cooperation in various domains, and the agreements that will be signed during his excellency the prime minister's visit will mark a new step in the development of relations between the two countries. He confirmed that the Vietnamese Government will provide the Netherlands businessmen with every possible favorable convenience and render assistance to facilitate their access to the Vietnamese market.

In reply, Prime Minister Willem Kok of the Kingdom of the Netherlands thanked Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet and the Vietnamese people for the fine words and warm

reception for the Netherlands delegation. Prime Minister Willem Kok confirmed that Vietnam is now drawing great attention from business circles in the Netherlands, and concern for Vietnam has become a traditional sentiment of his country. Prime Minister Willem Kok expressed fine compliments to President Ho Chi Minh and the recent speedy economic development of Vietnam. He sees this as the result of tireless efforts by an industrious and self motivated people. Prime Minister Willem Kok highly valued Vietnam's advancement in the process of integration into the international and regional communities, and hoped that the Netherlands can be a gateway for Vietnam to penetrate the EU market.

After reviewing the main features of relations between the two countries, Prime Minister Willem Kok expressed his delight at the agreements achieved during his Vietnam visit, including the clean water project; the water supply project in the Mekong River Delta; the nature preservation project in Vu Quang; the restoration project for saline water swamp forests; and other projects in aviation, ports, inland waterways, and so forth. Prime Minister Willem Kok also expressed the wish that cooperative relations between the two countries will continue to develop.

Visit Termed 'Special'

BR1306120595 Hilversum Nederland-1 Television Network in Dutch 1800 GMT 12 Jun 95

[Video report by Job Frieszo in Hanoi]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Announcer] Vietnam will purchase two dredger ships from the Netherlands company IHC, as well as equipment for a local water supply network. To this end the ABN-Amro Bank will grant a 50 million guilder credit. Fokker has to exercise some more patience to know whether Vietnam will also buy aircraft. These are the initial results of Prime Minister Kok's visit to Vietnam.

[Begin recording] [Frieszo] Obviously Prime Minister Kok was welcomed by Vietnamese Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet with the conventional ceremony. However, there is something special about this visit, too: It is the first time a Netherlands prime minister has visited Vietnam, one of the very last communist countries. Though the Netherlands has for years been granting some development aid, today it was up to the large economic delegation accompanying Kok to further develop ties. And it was successful: A few contracts as well as some agreements on the environment were signed. However, Prime Minister Kok also urged Vietnam to improve its human rights situation.

[Kok] I have not come here in the capacity of a school teacher to tell the people what they are doing

wrong. I will say, however, that a developing society experiencing rapid economic growth that wants to integrate into the international community should, in parallel to these developments, grant some democratic liberties such as freedom of speech, etc. If no such parallelism exists, this will, certainly in the long run, have a negative impact on the country's reputation in the region or in the world as a whole.

[Frieszo] [passage omitted] At a first glance, the results of Prime Minister Kok's visit to Vietnam are not very spectacular. Its main importance lies in the future, because Vietnam is a high growth country and Netherlands industry now seems to be gaining a foothold there thanks to the prime minister's visit. The day after tomorrow the prime minister is going to China where there is more important business on the agenda. [end recording]

Political, Economic Ties Sought

BR1306135795 Amsterdam HET FINANCIEELE
DAGBLAD in Dutch 13 Jun 95 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Kok: Dialogue With Vietnam Not Just With Orders"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Hanoi — In the dialogue with rapidly growing Vietnam, the Netherlands wants a good balance between political and economic cooperation, said Prime Minister Kok on Monday [12 June] in the Vietnamese capital Hanoi after talks with his Vietnamese counterpart Vo Van Kiet.

Kok was accompanied on his three day visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam by an economic mission of 21 companies and institutions. On the first day two companies — the Vermeer contractors group and IHC Holland (dredging equipment) — won orders for 16 million guilders [G] and G17.5 million respectively. ABN Amro made an export financing agreement with BIDV, a Vietnamese state bank, worth \$25 million for the time being.

After being received with great ceremony in the Presidential Palace, Kok then started talks about a number of ongoing negotiations between the Netherlands Government and Netherlands companies with Vietnam. In addition to the agreements of ABN Amro, IHC Holland, and Vermeer, they resulted in the signing of agreements for the protection of the environment in Vietnam and a declaration of intent for a framework agreement on the spending of Netherlands development funding. On Monday Kok offered Vietnam in total nearly G28 million for new aid projects. In the past four years Vietnam has been given about G140 million in aid.

Kok said that his Vietnamese counterpart was understanding of the Netherlands' concern that attention be

paid to Vietnam's democratic development in addition to the growing economic cooperation between both countries. Kok said that this was of the greatest importance for Vietnam to create a good atmosphere for further economic development. Vo Van Kiet reacted positively to his suggestion to give international organizations like Amnesty International a role in monitoring human rights, Kok said. He pointed out that in the meantime the Netherlands has taken third place on the list of European investors in Vietnam after France and Switzerland.

The perspective for the economic mission, according to chairman Rinnooy Kan of the VNO/NCW [Federation of Netherlands Enterprises/Netherlands Christian Employers Association], was modest but encouraging. During the mission to Vietnam, and starting tomorrow in China, Rinnooy Kan is acting as the spokesman and coordinator for the companies on the trip. Kok's presence was a major added value for industry, said Rinnooy Kan. In a country like Vietnam, where the government still plays such a dominant role, the position of minister-president is of exceptionally great importance, he said.

Delegation Tours Sites

BK1306112495 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 13 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Prime Minister Willem Kok of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, his wife, and the members of his delegation paid tribute this morning to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and visited his residence and office. Associate Doctor Thanh Viet Hoang, director of the memorial complex inside the Presidential Palace, guided the visitors.

Also in the morning, the Netherlands prime minister and his wife visited the Duc Giang Garment Company under the Ministry of Light Industry. Comrade Tran Xuan Can, director general of the Duc Giang Garment Company, briefed Prime Minister Willem Kok on the history of the company's development and guided the visitors on a tour of the plant, which makes clothes for export. The Duc Giang Company is now equipped with over 1,100 modern industrial sewing machines and its products are exported to many countries. The Netherlands is an important customer.

According to the schedule, President Le Duc Anh will receive Prime Minister Willem Kok, his wife, and the other members of the delegation at the Presidential Palace later in the morning.

Kok Attends Business Seminar

*BK1306144395 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Dear friends: Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Khai received in Hanoi today Netherlands Prime Minister Willem Kok and a Netherlands Government delegation currently on an official friendship visit to Vietnam. In the afternoon of the same day, Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Khai and Prime Minister Willem Kok attended a seminar organized by Vietnamese and Netherlands businessmen to discuss cooperation opportunities and investment prospects between the two nations.

At the beginning of the seminar, Comrade Vo Hong Phuc, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, reported on the current economic development situation in Vietnam and bilateral cooperation opportunities in the fields where the Netherlands has experience and Vietnam has need.

Addressing the seminar, Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Khai welcomed the Netherlands Government delegation and businessmen. He answered many questions from businessmen of both countries. Answering a question on measures to resolve the arising social issues caused by the rapid development of the market economy, Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Khai asserted that Vietnam has succeeded in shifting its centrally subsidized economic system to the market economic system. Under this condition, Vietnam has formulated a three point plan to resolve the labor problem. First, to mobilize capital at home, including that of the private sector and foreign capital, to invest in various economic projects which are being increasingly expanded so that more jobs will be available in society. This year, Vietnam has invested about 55,000 billion dong in various economic projects, thus providing jobs for about 1.1 million workers. Second, to organize the reclamation of five million hectares of land for cultivation. And third, to accelerate the exploitation of maritime products. In carrying out this three point program, Vietnam will be able to basically resolve the labor problem. This will help reduce the number of hungry and poor people in Vietnam from 40 percent down to 20. He said that the government has consistently taken effective measures to help the people extricate themselves from hunger and poverty.

Speaking at the seminar, Prime Minister Willem Kok expressed optimism on new developments in Vietnam which he witnessed. Answering a question on the Netherlands' strategies in cooperating with Vietnam in the future, he said that Vietnam and countries in the Asia-Pacific region will develop vigorously in the fu-

ture. For this reason, the Netherlands will accelerate its cooperation with Vietnam and other countries in this region. The fact that Vietnam will join ASEAN very soon is a positive step for further development in the region. This will help Vietnam to become an important trade partner with various countries while the trend of cooperation is taking shape between ASEAN and the EU. The Netherlands prime minister contended that Vietnam has many favorable conditions for cooperating with various nations, especially in the domains of agricultural development; agro-forestry-fishery product processing industry; and development of infrastructure projects such as seaports, water conservancy, construction, and environmental protection. These are the areas in which the Netherlands can cooperate with Vietnam because we have ample experience in and capital for these domains. The question now is how to select the best cooperation solution for the highest mutual benefit of the two countries.

Afterwards, the Vietnamese and Netherlands businessmen exchanged views on various issues related to certain areas which are aimed at vigorously accelerating the economic cooperation between the two nations in the near future.

Le Duc Anh Receives Kok

*BK1306152395 Hanoi VNA in English
1511 GMT 13 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hanoi VNA June 13 — President Le Duc Anh this morning received here Dutch Prime Minister Willem Kok during his three day official visit to Vietnam.

Prime Minister Willem Kok expressed his joy at his first Vietnam visit and satisfaction at the results reached of his talks yesterday with Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet. Prime Minister Kok valued highly the achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people in the current economic renovation step by step settling social affairs aiming at obtaining the target of prosperous people strong country, fair and civilized society. He voiced his country's desire to further expand the multifomed cooperation with Vietnam in the fields of economy, farm product processing and construction of infrastructures, environment protection, health care and education.

For his part, President Anh welcomed the Dutch prime minister's visit as a new step of development in the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries. He thanked the government and people of Holland for their support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in the struggle for national independence in the past and the national construction at present.

Also in the morning Prime Minister Willem Kok, his wife and other Dutch distinguished guests paid floral tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum.

Later they called at the Duc Giang Garment Factory on the outskirts of Hanoi. Speaking on the occasion, Kok said he was accompanied with a number of businessmen, and Vietnamese leaders had discussed cooperation possibilities in various fields between the two governments as well as companies of the two countries.

Do Muoi Meets Kok

*BK1306155295 Hanoi VNA in English
1518 GMT 13 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hanoi VNA June 13 — Dutch Prime Minister Willem Kok's Vietnam visit will begin a new stage of development in the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, said party General Secretary Do Muoi.

At a reception this afternoon of Prime Minister Kok who paid him a courtesy visit and exchanged views with the Vietnamese party leader on prospects to promote bilateral friendship and cooperation, Mr. Muoi thanked the Dutch Government, political and social organizations and people for their warm support and precious assistance to the Vietnamese people's national development.

On this occasion, Mr. Muoi asked Mr. Kok to convey his best wishes to the queen of the Netherlands. He wished that through this visit, the two countries would continue their contacts, to further strengthen their meetings to exchange experience, consolidate their friendship and broaden their multifaceted cooperation.

For his part, Prime Minister Kok said that though his visit was short, it gained fine results. He expressed his admiration at the economic achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people in recent years. He noted that the two countries have favourable conditions for promoting their friendship and cooperation.

Present at the reception were Mr. Hong Ha, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and head of the party External Relations Commission.

Also this afternoon, a Vietnam-Holland economic round table conference was held in the presence of Prime Minister Willem Kok and Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Khai.

The conference was attended by a great number Vietnamese ministers and vice ministers, visiting Dutch officials and Vietnamese and Dutch businessmen.

Dutch Ambassador to Vietnam D.A.V.E. Ader [name as received] was also on hand.

During the conference, Dutch businessmen heard reports on Vietnam's economic and social development and plans on investment and cooperation, and economic cooperation and trade between Vietnam and foreign countries including Holland.

The participants were later divided into professional groups to discuss concrete issues in the framework of bilateral agreements on economic-commercial cooperation.

The same day, Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Khai met with the Dutch prime minister.

General Doan Khue Visits 1st Military Region

*BK1306115595 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 12 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] General Doan Khue, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense, recently paid a working visit to a number of localities and units in the 1st Military Region.

Gen. Doan Khue heard reports by leading cadres of the 1st Military Region, the Lang Son provincial party and people's committees, and cadres of Bac Son and Loc Binh Districts on the socioeconomic and cultural situation. He also heard reports on the implementation of national defense and security tasks. He was elated to learn that authorities in various localities have recorded encouraging achievements in improving the people's daily life, especially that of the ethnic minorities in the highlands and border areas. He expressed the hope that these localities will make a consistent effort to enhance the quality of party members and cadres at villages and grass roots units. He urged them to strive to practice thrift, develop local potential, improve the cultivation structure, develop forestry and family economies, and promote investment in the product processing industry.

Gen. Doan Khue urged the Armed Forces in the 1st Military Region to continue supporting the local authorities in improving the socioeconomic and cultural development program and to strengthen the national defense and security tasks, especially in the mountainous region. He said that units of the Armed Forces must carry out activities to enhance close ties with the local people while striving to consolidate the people's combat capability and strengthen the all-people national defense system for today's needs.

Gen. Doan Khue also visited the military museum in Bac Son District where weapons used in the first

armed uprising — the uprising that ushered in the very glorious struggle of our party — are kept. He urged the Bac Son party committee and people to consistently maintain and develop the revolutionary tradition of the district, carry out the renovative undertaking, improve the socioeconomic and cultural situation, and develop the district in all domains to successfully commemorate the 55th anniversary of the Bac Son Uprising on 27 September this year.

At the military school of the Huong Giang Army Corps, Gen. Doan Khue commended the school for its efforts and achievements during the past more than two decades, especially in producing almost 10,000 cadres for the Army corps. He urged the school to pay special attention to improving the training of cadres for the squad and platoon levels. He said that while carrying out military training, the school should provide its students with all information related to combat experiences and the fine tradition of the Vietnamese nation and the people's Armed Forces.

During his stay in the 1st Military Region, Gen. Doan Khue also visited the Sao Vang Army Corps and presented gifts to units of the Lang Son Border Defense Force.

Delegation From Indonesian Aircraft Firm Visits

BK1006135095 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Indonesia's aircraft manufacturing corporation recently sent a delegation to Vietnam to study the possibility of starting operations here. The delegation was led by a vice chairman of the corporation and had meetings with Vietnamese officials to introduce Indonesia's airplane models.

Established in 1976, the corporation now employs 16,000 employees. A total of 266 airplanes manufactured by the corporation have been sold to Arab states and other nations in Southeast Asia. Indonesia's airplane manufacturing corporation will participate in the International Aviation Exhibition to be held in Hanoi this coming September.

Talks Held With Lao Delegation

BK1306085195 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] A delegation from the Office of the National Assembly of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] led by Comrade Chaleun Yiapaohu, member of the Standing Committee and director the National Assembly Office, paid a working visit to our country from 11 June at the invitation of our National Assembly.

On the morning of 12 June at the National Assembly Office, the Vietnamese delegation led by Vu Mao, member of the National Assembly Standing Committee and director of the National Assembly Office, held talks with the Lao National Assembly delegation. On behalf of the National Assembly Standing Committee, Comrade Vu Mao welcomed the working visit by the Lao National Assembly delegation. The two delegations reviewed the activities of the two offices after nearly a year following the signing of a protocol on cooperation. They informed each other of the activities of the two National Assemblies in general and of the two National Assembly Offices in particular. They maintained that though the cooperation between the two offices has taken a considerably positive turn over the past years, there is still room for improvement to further consolidate cooperation and make it more effective, thus contributing to promoting the comprehensive cooperation and special solidarity and friendship between Vietnam and Laos.

Investment Projects Licensed in May

BK1106090195 Hanoi VNA in English 0654 GMT 11 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hanoi VNA June 11 — The 37 projects licensed in May brought the number of investment projects granted in the first five months of this year to 168 with a combined registered capital of USD [U.S. dollars] 3.1 billion, representing 76.9 percent of the 1994 figure.

Of the 168 projects, 100 involve in the industrial sector with a combined capital of over USD 1.55 billion. Worthy of note is a project on cement production in Thanh Hoa Province, capitalized at USD 347 million, and three projects on auto assembly and manufacturing with Mercedes of Germany and Daihatsu and Suzuki of Japan, capitalized at a total of USD 123 million. The tourism industry is the country's second most attractive sector with 10 projects at a combined capital of USD 1,067 million in addition to 11 others capitalized at USD 46.6 million in export processing zones.

The increased registered capital is attributed to the coming of major projects including the Saigon Commercial Complex of USD 524.5 million, the cement factory in Thanh Hoa, USD 347 million, and the mobile telephone project, over USD 300 million.

Ho Chi Minh City leads the country in attracting foreign investors who, in the past five months, put in USD 1,147 million. It is followed by Hanoi, Thanh Hoa, Quang Nam-Danang, and Ba Ria-Vung Tau.

Japan is the biggest investor in the time under review with USD 645 million. The runner ups are Taiwan, Sweden, the US, and Singapore.

Low Yield Reported for Rice Harvest in North

*BK1206070295 Hanoi VNA in English
0638 GMT 12 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hanoi VNA June 12 — By June 5, northern provinces harvested 463,000 ha of spring rice, according to the Ministry of Agriculture and Foodstuff Industry.

Thanh Hoa Province harvested from 3.7-3.8 tonnes per hectare, 0.2 tonne/ha lower than last year's crop while Nghe An's average yield was 3.57 tonnes/ha, an increase of 0.1 tonne/ha compared with last year.

According to estimates of the agricultural service and local authorities the northern provinces will achieve a yield of 400,000-500,000 tonnes of spring rice, 10-15 per cent less than the previous crop. The low yield is due to adverse weather in the area.

At the same time, southern provinces have transplanted summer- autumn rice over 1,236,000 ha (out of a planned 1,425,000 ha). The Mekong River delta provinces have finished transplanting 1,046,000 ha of rice alone.

Provinces that have surpassed their planned targets are An Giang with 186,000 ha (out of the plan of 175,000 ha) Dong Thap, 161,000 ha (against the plan of 156,000 ha) Vinh Long, 73,000 ha and (plan of 70,000 ha) Can Tho 17,000 ha (plan of 16,000 ha).

Rice Exports Up, Government Sets Limits

*BK1106130795 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] According to the Ministry of Commerce, to date, the volume of export rice from the Mekong River Delta has reached more than 1.1 million tonnes, which is 200,000 tonnes higher than the target set for the first six months of 1995. Meanwhile, the volume of rice shipped to the north and smuggled to China has reached more than 700,000 tonnes. The southern provinces have completed the summer-fall rice harvest,

but the paddy yield is insignificant. Therefore, in June, rice exports will be limited to the implementation of government contracts only.

Despite a ban by the government, the Mekong River Delta provinces have not put a complete end to the selling of rice to units that are not allowed to buy rice from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry.

Project To Modernize Airport Begins

*BK1006131095 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] On the morning of 8 June at the Tan Son Nhat International Airport in Ho Chi Minh City, a ceremony was held to start the construction of a parking ground for heavy aircraft. This is one of the important items of the project to modernize Tan Son Nhat International Airport with the main investor being a group of southern region airports.

The unit in charge of construction is the General Construction Company No. 6 under the Ministry of Communications and Transportation. The project costs 130 billion dong and the parking ground for heavy aircraft will take up a space of 127,000 square meters. The estimated completion date of the project is 31 December next year.

Electricity Line Reaches Remote Area

*BK1006133795 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] For the first time, a 15-kilovolt power line with the length of 30 kilometers was installed in the Long Xuyen quadrangle of Hon Dat District, Kien Giang Province. The project costs 2.7 billion dong and is carried out by Kien Giang Electricity Office and troops of Fourth Division in Ninth Military Region. The installation of the power line will surely change life in the rural quadrangle area and serve to improve the economic and cultural livelihood of local people.

Australia**Reaction to French Nuclear Test Decision****Foreign Ministry: Decision 'Disappointing'**

*BK1406005395 Hong Kong AFP in English
0001 GMT 14 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] CANBERRA, June 14 (AFP) — Australia's foreign ministry Wednesday described France's decision to resume nuclear testing in the South Pacific as extremely disappointing and regrettable.

A spokesman for Prime Minister Paul Keating said the decision was taken despite letters from Keating urging that tests not be resumed.

New French President Jacques Chirac told a news conference in Paris Tuesday that the tests would resume in the South Pacific and that there would be eight of them between this September and May 1996 at the latest.

An official reaction from the Australian Government was expected before noon.

"Australia is adamantly opposed to nuclear testing by any state, it has repeatedly made its opposition known to the French, including in the last few months, therefore France's decision is extremely disappointing and extremely regrettable," said a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

Australia urged Chirac not to resume testing in an official letter of congratulations when he became president, a spokesman for Keating said.

A second plea had been made in a letter from Keating in the past fortnight which was specifically related to the testing issue, the spokesman said.

The decision announced Tuesday was extremely disappointing and it comes in the face of direct approaches from the Australian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister (Gareth Evans) to President Chirac urging him not to resume tests, the prime minister's spokesman said.

Evans was due to arrive in Japan Wednesday to attend the 1995 Asian Leaders' Forum.

Development Cooperation and Pacific Island Affairs Minister Gordon Bilney told ABC radio that Australia, as current chairman of the South Pacific Forum, was consulting other members of the 15-member regional organisation to draw up a joint reaction.

"We believe that it will do harm to France's relations with the countries of the South Pacific who have a direct interest in this question," Bilney said.

The Australian Local Government Nuclear Free Zones secretariat, representing 112 city and other local councils, called for a boycott of French goods.

"I'm calling on all decent Australians to stop buying all French products including French champagne, perfume, clothes and cars, and to hit the people of France where it hurts — in the hip pocket," said one of the organisation's leaders, Paul Tully.

The Australian government should ban the import of French goods, Tully said in the northeastern coastal city of Brisbane.

Labelling Chirac "a rightwing political madman," Tully said "these arrogant French bastards must be stopped at all costs because they could not care less what damage they do to the people of Australia."

Australia's conservative opposition coalition criticised the test decision and National Party leader Tim Fischer said that the "glory of France under a new president simply does not require resumption of nuclear testing — not now, not ever.

"If France wants to resume testing let them do so in the northern hemisphere to show their confidence about the safety involved and their confidence that the local environment won't be harmed," he said.

Fischer said he believed Australian and New Zealand consumers would exercise their own discretion about buying French products.

The opposition's spokesman on foreign affairs, Alexander Downer of the Liberal Party, said the decision was wrong and would be widely criticised.

Opposition, Unions Denounce Decision

*BK1406023795 Melbourne Radio Australia
in English 0100 GMT 14 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] As we reported earlier in the world bulletin, Australia has expressed its disappointment at France's decision to resume nuclear testing in the Pacific. Australia's development cooperation and Pacific island affairs minister, Gordon Bilney, said the resumption is a regrettable development. Mr. Bilney says Australia, as chair of the South Pacific Forum, is in the process of consulting island countries to draw up a joint reaction.

[Begin recording] [Bilney] We believe that it will do harm to France's relations with countries of the South Pacific who have the direct interest in this question. While we note that President Chirac had announced that this will be a limited series of tests, its (?tone) is not a helpful development. [end recording]

The federal opposition has joined the condemnation of the French decision to resume nuclear testing. Opposition leader, John Howard, said he is very disappointed with the French Government. He described the move as a selfish and unwelcome act which flew in the face of Australia's national interests.

Shadow foreign affairs minister, Alexander Downer, said Australia should consider following New Zealand's example of sending a Navy frigate to the area of Mururoa Atoll. Mr. Downer said Australia must find ways to express its opposition to France's decision.

A senior vice president of the Australian Council of Trade Unions [ACTU], George Campbell, described the French decision on nuclear testing as preposterous. He has called on the federal government to take decisive action against France and says Australia should consider boycotting French goods.

Mr. Campbell said Australia, as a leading country in the region, has the responsibility to initiate decisive action to force France to reconsider the tests.

[Begin recording] [Campbell] If Chirac wants to test this nuclear weapon let him test them on the Champs-Elysees and, at least as an initial action, the Australian Government ought to ensure that Australian uranium is not able to find its way in the French hands. [end recording]

Mr. Campbell said he will ask the ACTU to convene a meeting of its international committee to consider what action the trade union movement can take.

The leader of the minority National Party, Tim Fischer, predicts a boycott of French products by consumers in Australia and New Zealand. Mr. Fischer said it is worrying that the new French president has moved so quickly to resume nuclear testing.

[Begin recording] [Fischer] I further warn France now that in the light of this decision announced by President Chirac that many consumers in Australia and New Zealand will exercise their discretion over the next 11 month period and buy products other than French products as a consequence of this decision. [end recording]

Canberra, Wellington Oppose Nuclear Test

*BK1406020995 Melbourne Radio Australia
in English 0100 GMT 14 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Australian Government says it is extremely disappointed by France's decision to resume nuclear testing in the Pacific. A spokesman for the Australian Prime Minister's Office says Paul Keating and Australia's Foreign Minister Gareth Evans

recently urged the French president against resuming the testing.

Last month, Senator Evans said Australia hoped France would weigh carefully the benefits of its much welcomed moratorium on testing which had laid the basis for France's acceptance as a constructive partner in the South Pacific.

Majella Anning reports French President Jacques Chirac announced on live television his decision to resume testing in September.

[Begin recording] [Anning] President Chirac said the moment had come for France to decide whether or not it would resume testing. He said France had stopped its nuclear program prematurely three years ago and French nuclear experts had advised him another eight nuclear tests were needed to ascertain the effectiveness and reliability of France's nuclear arsenal.

He said the tests would end by May next year in time for an international test ban treaty to come into force. President Chirac said he reflected long and hard about his decision which he said was irrevocable. He said the Australian and New Zealand Governments had been informed. [end recording]

However, New Zealand's Foreign Minister Don McKinnon said New Zealand had not been told officially the testing is to resume.

[Begin recording] [McKinnon] We are very angry and bitterly disappointed at this response from France, given the new opinion of everyone in the South Pacific and there was a possibility they may not have gone ahead. We don't believe it was necessary for them to go ahead. So, we do see this as a very arrogant disregard at local opinion. [end recording]

Keating Statement Protests Testing

*BK1406033695 Melbourne Radio Australia
in English 0300 GMT 14 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating says his government deplores France's decision to resume testing in the South Pacific. French President Jacques Chirac has announced his country will conduct eight more tests between September and May before an international test ban treaty comes into force. The tests will take place on Mururoa Atoll in French Polynesia.

Alexandra Kirk reports Australia will convey its protests to the French Government.

[Begin recording] [Kirk] The prime minister said Australia adamantly opposed nuclear testing by any nuclear weapons state and that has been made clear to the

French, including Mr. Chirac. He says France's decision is all the more regrettable given its previous moratorium, which he said was invaluable in strengthening global nonproliferation.

Mr. Keating says the actions of France and China run counter to their recent undertaking to exercise utmost restraint in nuclear testing. As chairman of the South Pacific Forum, Mr. Keating says he will contact island nations about registering strong objections to France's decision. The prime minister says while any tests continue, Australia will freeze defense cooperation with France at the existing level. [end recording]

More on Keating Statement

*BK1406015995 Hong Kong AFP in English
0152 GMT 14 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] SYDNEY, June 14 (AFP) — Prime Minister Paul Keating announced Wednesday that Australia is freezing defence co-operation with France in protest at the French government's decision to resume nuclear testing in the South Pacific.

Keating said Australia deplored President Jacques Chirac's decision which came despite strong representations from the Australian government.

"In the present circumstances the government has decided to freeze co-operation between Australia and France in the defence field at its existing level while any new testing program continues," Keating said in a statement.

He described France's decision as "all the more regrettable" since the moratorium it had observed from April 1992 had been an invaluable contribution to the strengthening of global non-proliferation.

"The actions of both France and China (which conducted a test on May 15) run counter to the undertakings they made at the recent Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review and Extension Conference to exercise 'utmost restraint' in nuclear testing," Keating added.

He stressed that "the international community is looking to the nuclear weapons states to desist from further testing as ... negotiations enter this final and critical stage."

At the same time, the Australia's trade union movement demanded concerted government and union opposition to testing, including a boycott of French products, union bans on mail deliveries to the French embassy and disruption of French airline operations here.

"I take this simple view if the French want nuclear testing, then they do it in their own backyard," said

Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) President Martin Ferguson.

French Testing Upsets Nations

*LD1406075395 Melbourne Radio Australia
in English 0700 GMT 14 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Australia and New Zealand have taken a strong stand against the French decision to renew nuclear testing at Mururoa Atoll in French Polynesia. Both countries have decided to freeze defense relations with France. New Zealand's Prime Minister Jim Bolger said the decision was the arrogant action of a European colonial power. [passage omitted]

France's ambassador to Australia, Dominique Girard, was called to Parliament House in Canberra and spent half an hour with Australia's acting Foreign Minister Bob McMullan. Mr. Girard says Senator McMullan did not add anything new to the message Australia had already given to Paris.

Bob McMullan says Australia has registered strong opposition to France's plans to conduct another eight tests at Mururoa Atoll by next May and he also called on Australians to consider boycotting French imports.

[Begin McMullan recording] We are sending a very clear message as we did beforehand, and now and on every previous occasion, that we deplore this decision and that we think it will have adverse impact on France's relationship not just with Australia but with the whole region. [end recording]

Other South Pacific nations have also condemned the French decision. [passage omitted]

Fiji's Prime Minister Sitiveni Rabuka said his country had always objected to any form of nuclear testing by any country in any environment. He said that if France went ahead with the testing Fiji would reconsider its participation in the South Pacific Games in Tahiti in August.

The South Pacific Forum, representing most countries and territories in the region, has strongly condemned France's decision to resume testing. The Forum Secretary-General Ieremia Tabai says he as the head of the region's main political body was not officially informed about the resumption but heard through media reports. Mr. Tabai says not only has France ignored the views of the region but the whole world community and he doesn't accept France's belief that there will be no environmental effects.

[Begin Tabai recording] Well that's the old argument that we've heard before but definitely, I think, people,

you know, are questioning the sincerity of the government of France in the decision it takes. [end recording]

[Passage omitted] Western Samoa says the move shows that France is insensitive to South Pacific nations, and Cook Islands, a neighboring state of French Polynesia, has expressed concern. Deputy Prime Minister Inatio Akaruru says there is anecdotal evidence to suggest the testing will have long term environmental effects.

[Begin Akaruru recording] There's nothing concrete that we can claim, although we have some pretty good idea of some effects. You get affected if you eat the fish that used to be harmless in the past. [end recording]

French Ambassador Summoned

BK1406075695 Hong Kong AFP in English
0747 GMT 14 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] SYDNEY, June 14 (AFP) — The Australian government summoned French ambassador Dominique Girard to parliament Wednesday to tell him it deplored the resumption of nuclear testing in the South Pacific, Australian government officials said.

Acting Foreign Minister Bob McMullan spoke to Girard for 30 minutes in Canberra in what an Australian official described as a "cordial but direct" meeting over Paris' decision.

A spokesman for McMullan, filling in for Gareth Evans while he attends the 1995 Asian Leaders' Forum in Tokyo, said the minister told Girard that Australia "unequivocally deplores" President Jacques Chirac's decision.

McMullan told the ambassador that France had agreed one month ago at the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty conference to exercise "utmost restraint" in nuclear testing ahead of a ban in 1996, the spokesman said.

"Conducting eight nuclear tests is not consistent with utmost restraint," Girard was told.

Australia was also disappointed that it had not been notified before the public announcement of nuclear testing as had been promised by Prime Minister Alain Juppe in April, the spokesman said.

The ambassador said he would pass on the message to his government.

"It is not a decision which has been taken lightly, of course," Girard told media in Canberra. "Our president has taken this decision in view of France's interests.

French Ambassador Defends Tests

LD1406084795 Melbourne Radio Australia
in English 0800 GMT 14 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] [Announcer] Australia and New Zealand have taken a strong stand against the French decision to renew nuclear testing at Mururoa Atoll in French Polynesia. [passage omitted]

France's ambassador to Australia, Dominique Girard, was called to Parliament House in Canberra and spent half an hour with Australia's Acting Foreign Minister Bob McMullan. Mr. Girard said the decision to resume nuclear tests was not taken lightly and was intended to provide data for its computer simulations of nuclear explosions which would replace real tests.

[Begin Girard recording] Our president has taken this decision in view of France's interests and in view of the situation which we had to face, especially on the technical field, you know, for the question of nuclear testing. May I remind you that what is at issue there is basically a question of simulation to get rid definitely for good of nuclear testing. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Evans Criticizes Clinton on East Timor Issue

LD1306092695 Melbourne Radio Australia
in English 0700 GMT 13 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Australia's Foreign Minister Gareth Evans says American President Bill Clinton harmed East Timor's chances of political autonomy by raising the issue in Jakarta last November. Senator Evans says President Suharto ruled out limited political freedom for East Timor after President Clinton's approach. The foreign minister says it was not productive to raise human rights in a noisy way.

[Begin Evans recording] When President Clinton raised very publicly with President Suharto the possibility of some political autonomy for East Timor, which had been very much on the agenda up until then late last year, President Suharto said: Well, I'm not going to be pushed around in this particular fashion; political autonomy is now off the agenda.

So this is the kind of problem you have and what we're trying to do is develop a broadly based enough relationship with these countries so that when we talk about human rights issues as one item on the agenda, we'll be listened to more seriously than would be the case if we were simply out there bellowing and screaming from the rooftops. [end recording]

Forum on Indian Ocean Economic Cooperation Ends

BK1306055295 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0100 GMT 13 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The international forum on the Indian Ocean region ends today in the west Australian capital city of Perth amid debate about the future membership of the new regional grouping.

Graeme Dobell reports that the 23 nation conference is expected to create an Indian Ocean economic cooperation council.

[Begin Dobell recording] Australia says the proposed economic council would focus solely on trade issues, thus satisfying Indian and South African fears about discussing security in the Indian Ocean. But, the conference is also putting pressure on the Indian Ocean group — a formal government conference formed in Mauritius in March.

The so called core group of seven Indian Ocean countries excludes key regional states such as Indonesia and Pakistan, but Australia and South Africa had argued during the Perth conference that the Mauritius group must quickly expand its membership to reflect the interests of all Indian Ocean states. [end recording]

Cathay Officials View Court Action Dispute

BK0906052795 Hong Kong AFP in English 0401 GMT 9 Jun 95

[By Jack Taylor]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Sydney, June 9 (AFP) — Hong Kong-based Cathay Pacific has launched a court action against the Australian Government here to try to prevent its rights to fly here from being suspended from June 30, airline officials said Friday.

The action follows the failure of talks to settle the increasingly intractable tit-for-tat row between Hong Kong and Canberra over the intra-Asia traffic rights of Australian flag-carrier Qantas.

Cathay said Friday the dispute was threatening more than one billion Australian dollars (720 million US) in revenue for the three airlines — Cathay, Qantas and Ansett Australia, as well as the travel plans of tens of thousands of visitors to Australia from Hong Kong.

"The court action is very nearly our last resort because the negotiations to try to settle the dispute were not showing any result," a spokesman for Cathay Pacific said Friday.

The action, initiated in the Federal Court here Friday and adjourned until Tuesday, followed Canberra's decision

not to renew Cathay's Australian operating permit beyond June 30 in reprisal for action by Hong Kong against Qantas.

The Australian Government, understood to have been caught offguard by the litigation, said earlier this week it was still optimistic about finding a settlement and that talks would continue when in fact Cathay says they have virtually collapsed without solution.

The Hong Kong administration, which has accused Qantas of exceeding passenger limitations on flights from Hong Kong to other Asian destinations, had imposed a 50-percent cap on Qantas passengers who could be picked up in Hong Kong from July 1.

That meant that for every two passengers flying from Sydney to Bangkok, for instance, one extra passenger could be picked up in Hong Kong. Hong Kong has threatened reciprocal action not just against Qantas but against Australia's fledgling international carrier Ansett as well.

However, Cathay told AFP it is arguing that the Australian Government-imposed sanction was not only an excessive retaliation, but one which breached two particular laws under which the court action has been initiated.

Cathay Pacific manager for Australia, Christopher Pratt, said the ban on Cathay was "heavy-handed and bore no relationship to the issues at dispute between Qantas and the Hong Kong government.

"We are only asking the Australian Government to treat Cathay Pacific in accordance with the agreement and according to the same policy and principles it espoused during the recent air services dispute with Northwest Airlines," he added in a statement.

"An off-shore operation by Qantas, which has nothing to do with the primary route from Australia to Hong Kong, is now threatening over one billion Australian dollars in revenue for all three airlines and the travel plans of tens of thousands of Australians and visitors to Australia from Hong Kong.

"Why would Australia want to sever direct air links with one of the world's fastest-growing economies and natural gateway to China?" Pratt said.

"The Hong Kong route is a favourite with both traders and tourists, attracting about 1.5 million passengers a year. The inbound market to Australia is growing 29 percent a year and those tourists will go elsewhere if there are no direct flights."

Pratt also rejected any suggestion that Cathay had somehow timed the dispute to coincide with the upcoming privatisation share-float of Qantas.

"The decision to go to court was not taken lightly," he said. "The Hong Kong Government worked hard to negotiate a suitable settlement for all parties without success. All we are looking for is a fair go."

Cook Islands

Minister Concerned at Nuclear Test Resumption

*BK1406025095 Hong Kong AFP in English
0204 GMT 14 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] RAROTNGA, June 13 (AFP) — The Cook Islands, a neighbouring state of French Polynesia, was concerned at the resumption of French nuclear tests there, Minister of Marine Resources, Tepure Tapaitau, said here Tuesday.

French President Jacques Chirac earlier Tuesday announced tests would resume at Mururoa in September.

Tapaitau, the most senior minister available, said he was "both concerned and opposed to nuclear testing resuming especially if research shows it will affect our waters."

Fiji

Forum Condemns French Nuclear Test Decision

*BK1406035495 Melbourne Radio Australia
in English 0300 GMT 14 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] South Pacific nations say the resumption of nuclear testing in the region will considerably damage relations with France. Erina Redden reports that the people's political body, the South Pacific Forum, has strongly condemned the French decision.

[Begin Redden recording] The secretary general, Jeremiah Tabai, says France has flagrantly disregarded world and regional opinion. He says it is particularly provocative that France will restart the test in September when specifically there is a holding of annual meeting in Papua New Guinea. Mr. Tabai says that the decision, which comes just after the successful conclusion of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty review conference, is cynical and disappointing. He calls on other nuclear powers, which also have moratorium against testing, to maintain them. [end recording]

French Polynesia

Nuclear Test Decision Called 'Monumental Error'

*BK1406053895 Hong Kong AFP in English
0507 GMT 14 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] PAPEETE, June 14 (AFP) — French Polynesia's political representatives on Wednesday strongly condemned the decision by President Jacques Chirac to resume nuclear tests in the Pacific.

Daniel Millaud, the territory's representatives in the French senate, said the move was "a monumental error that is going to pose a lot of problems for the French nation and Polynesia."

Chirac announced in Paris on Tuesday that France would resume testing at Mururoa atoll in French Polynesia from September. He said the move was necessary to protect the country's independent nuclear deterrent.

Jean Juventin, a socialist member of the French national assembly for the territory, said French Polynesia had been almost boycotted by other South Pacific nations for 20 years.

"Since the suspension of the tests we have been able to rediscover our place and our dignity in the region," he said. "Now we are going to be back on the sidelines in the South Pacific."

Former president Francois Mitterrand suspended France's tests in 1992. Before that South Pacific countries had regularly condemned Paris for its nuclear programme. France also hit trouble over the sinking of the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior in Auckland harbour in 1985.

Boris Leontieff, head of the main local opposition group, Fetia Api, condemned France for not consulting the territory over the resumption.

Leontieff highlighted that Chirac had not mentioned French Polynesia in announcing his decision in a news conference in Paris. He said this showed "a colonial behaviour and almost proof of the distrust of Polynesian society."

Representatives of Tahoeraa Huiraatira, the majority party in the territory's assembly, refused to comment until the assembly chief Gaston Flosse returned from Paris on Saturday.

Earlier this week, the head of the French Polynesian government pledged to press Chirac not to resume tests.

Flosse is a member of Chirac's own Rally for the Republic (RPR) party. But he said before a meeting with Chirac: "I will also tell him that since we have had contacts with our friends in the Pacific, that there is unanimous protest there too," he added. "As a Polynesian and head of the government, I am not in favour of resuming tests."

"What I am going to tell him is that people's mentalities have changed in Polynesia, that we have come round to the idea that there would be no more (tests) here after the suspension," Flosse said.

Marshall Islands

Official Condemns French Decision

BK1406080595 Hong Kong AFP in English
0754 GMT 14 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MAJURO, June 14 (AFP) — The Marshall Islands, which includes atolls uninhabitable because of US nuclear tests, condemned France Wednesday for announcing a resumption of nuclear tests at Mururoa Atoll.

"The French should stick to the moratorium," said Jiba Kabua, secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Marshalls is against resumption of any tests and strongly supported a total test ban.

"We made our position clear at the United Nations," Kabua said. "We condemn the testing of nuclear weapons."

There were 66 US nuclear tests at the Marshalls between 1946 and 1958. In 1986, the US provided a 150 million US dollar trust fund to compensate islanders for loss of land and health injuries they are still suffering as a result of the tests. Most of Enewetak and Bikini are uninhabitable and will remain so for thousands of years.

Kabua called the French move "irresponsible and immoral".

New Zealand

Reaction to French Nuclear Test Decision

Decision Called 'Napoleonic Arrogance'

BK1406010995 Hong Kong AFP in English
2105 GMT 13 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] AUCKLAND, June 14 (AFP) — New Zealand expressed outrage on Wednesday at France's decision to resume nuclear testing in the South Pacific, describing the move as "Napoleonic arrogance."

"I'm very sorry it has come to this situation," Foreign Minister Don McKinnon told Radio New Zealand, adding that he would be summoning the French ambassador for a meeting on Wednesday.

"Put it down to Napoleonic De Gaulle arrogance or something, but this is total, blatant disregard not only of feelings in the South Pacific and Australia and New Zealand but around the world," he said.

He was commenting after French President Jacques Chirac earlier told a news conference that a series of nuclear tests will resume in the South Pacific, starting this coming September.

Chirac said he had advised Australia and New Zealand of the decision but McKinnon said they had not received any prior notification.

"This really surprises me," McKinnon said.

"When the world is heading in the right direction on this issue, France is taking a major step backwards," he added.

McKinnon said the Prime Minister Jim Bolger and senior ministers including himself will meet later Wednesday to develop a strategy to react to the French move.

Although he would not speculate on courses of action, he did not rule out the possibility of New Zealand sending a naval frigate to French Polynesia to observe the testing, as was done in 1973.

During the 1973 test, a New Zealand frigate sailed to just outside the 12-mile (19.2-kilometre) exclusion zone where it remained during atmospheric testing of a nuclear device.

Diplomatic steps would be taken in Paris and Wellington, McKinnon said, adding that he would tell the French ambassador that New Zealand was "totally opposed" to the test.

He would also be saying that "we are very very disappointed at what they are doing and that their action is a blatant disregard of attitudes not only in the South Pacific but in other parts of the world," McKinnon said.

"President Chirac will be left in no doubt what New Zealand's thinking is."

But given Chirac's "total arrogance," he added he could not be too optimistic that he would change his mind.

In his announcement, broadcast live on French television, Chirac said: "There will be eight tests, and they will start in September. They will be finished at the latest by May 1996."

Chirac said that a series of tests which was being carried out in the Mururoa atoll in the South Pacific when his socialist predecessor Francois Mitterrand suspended them in April 1992 had to be completed.

"After mature reflection I took the decision to finish this series of tests," he said. "I am certain that this decision conforms to our national interest."

The resumption of the tests in September will coincide with the annual South Pacific Forum summit of leaders which is to be held in September 13 to 15 in Papua New Guinea.

Meanwhile the Greenpeace protest ship Rainbow Warrior II, which left here Tuesday, will continue on to Mururoa atoll.

"The decision has given us 10 weeks to work to stop the tests," Greenpeace's Stephanie Mills said by phone from the ship.

"We will carry on doing what it takes to stop the tests," she added.

The ship is en route to French Polynesia to begin its protests but will Wednesday call at Matauri Bay, north of here, to pay tribute to the wreck of the original Rainbow Warrior, sunk by French agents here on July 10, 1985.

Bolger Halts Military Ties

*BK1406023195 Hong Kong AFP in English
0227 GMT 14 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] WELLINGTON, June 14 (AFP) - New Zealand will halt military ties with France and will take further diplomatic action as a result of the French decision to resume nuclear testing in the South Pacific, Prime Minister Jim Bolger told Parliament here Wednesday.

French President Jacques Chirac said Tuesday a limited testing programme would resume at Mururoa atoll in French Polynesia in September.

In a statement to parliament Bolger said: "The French Government is flouting world opinion if it goes ahead with the tests.

He said the freeze will not apply to Pacific search and rescue operations and the United Nations peacekeeping forces in Bosnia.

Bolger said New Zealand would immediately cancel planned naval visits to New Caledonia and planned military exchanges, and French naval ships and aircraft will not be allowed to come here.

There would also be a review of arms procurement from France, he added. A French helicopter company, Eurocopter International Limited, is currently shortlisted to provide helicopters for the navy here.

The prime minister told parliament that in light of the French decision to resume testing, Foreign Minister Don McKinnon will not go to VJ Day celebrations in Noumea in August.

New Zealand would also raise the issue at the United Nations Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, Bolger said, adding that New Zealand was also coordinating its response with other South Pacific nations.

McKinnon Blasts 'Lame Excuses'

*BK1406012495 Hong Kong AFP in English
0100 GMT 14 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] WELLINGTON, June 14 (AFP) — Foreign Minister Don McKinnon said he ordered French Ambassador Jacques le Blanc to get out of his office Wednesday after the ambassador offered "lame excuses" for the French decision to resume nuclear testing.

McKinnon said that he had kicked le Blanc out of his office at about 11:30 a.m. (2330 GMT) after the Frenchman gave only "lame excuses" for President Jacques Chirac's announcement that France would begin nuclear testing in the South Pacific again.

McKinnon also said that he told French Foreign Minister Herve de Charette that New Zealand "was quite insulted" that Wellington was informed after Chirac publicly announced the policy change.

Chirac had said Wellington and Canberra were told in advance, but McKinnon said that was not true.

A sombre le Blanc told reporters as he left McKinnon's office that he had no comment.

"Please, I do not want to say anything," he said.

McKinnon said the precise response of the New Zealand government would be detailed in a statement by Prime Minister Jim Bolger in parliament later Wednesday.

He said he had a "prolonged" telephone discussion with de Charette shortly after 10 a.m. (2200 GMT) in which de Charette had endeavoured to explain the "whys and wherefores" of the French decision.

"I made it very clear to him that we felt quite insulted that this message should be coming at this time, given that his President Chirac had said in a news conference 3-1/2 hours earlier that New Zealand and Australia had been officially informed.

"We had not been officially informed.

Vanuatu

Premier Says French Made 'Sovereign Decision'

*BK1406060295 Melbourne Radio Australia
in English 0500 GMT 14 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] South Pacific nations are expressing mixed reactions to the French decision. Vanuatu says there is no justification for other Pacific nations to interfere. Prime Minister Maxime Carlot Korman says it is a sovereign decision and the limited number of tests cannot harm the environment.

Erina Redden reports that the region's political body, the South Pacific Forum, has strongly condemned the move. [passage contained in the referent item omitted]

Government Censors Reports on Kent Comments

*BK1306092595 Hong Kong AFP in English
0907 GMT 13 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Port Vila, June 13 (AFP) — The Vanuatu Government on Tuesday banned reports by government run media of comments by Australian Judge Robert Kent who resigned unexpectedly last week, Radio Vanuatu sources said.

The decision, which came from the office of Prime Minister Maxime Carlot, affects Radio Vanuatu and the Vanuatu Weekly newspaper.

It follows two weeks of controversy here over a disagreement between Kent and the British Chief Justice Charles Vaudin d'Imecourt.

Kent resigned on June 7, saying he was concerned about the independence of the chief justice.

D'Imecourt, who arrived here early in 1992 under a British Government funded contract, has refused to comment saying it was not up to judges to make statements.

Last year, after London refused to further fund his position, he remained Vanuatu's chief judge but has since been paid by the Vanuatu government.

Vanuatu's deputy prime minister and justice minister, Sethy Regenvanu, last week defended d'Imecourt, saying judges were subject to nobody's control, only to the Constitution and the laws.

Local judges on Friday took a similar stand, protesting about the outrageous attack on d'Imecourt in overseas media.

Kent told Radio New Zealand International on Monday that access to international calls on his phone had been cut off and he believed his desk had been rifled.

Vanuatu Government spokeswoman Yvette Sam told AFP Tuesday that the government was not aware of the ban.

However, sources close to the government here said the ban could have been motivated by concern over the damaging image cast upon the island state by the row between the two judges and Kent's statement to overseas media.

This is a U.S. Government publication produced by the Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS). Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

FBIS collects, translates, disseminates, and analyzes foreign open-source information on behalf of the U.S. Government. Its publications may contain copyrighted material. ***Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.***

- Bracketed indicators before the first sentence of each item describe the way in which the material was processed by FBIS.
- Headlines and all bracketed explanatory notes are supplied by FBIS.
- Personal and place names are rendered in accordance with the decisions of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names as adapted by FBIS. Unverified names in radio and television material appear in parentheses and are spelled phonetically; words and phrases in parentheses preceded by a question mark are unclear in the original and deduced from context.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

U.S. Government Customers

For a list of FBIS products, to subscribe to an FBIS publication, or to indicate a change of address contact:

FBIS
P.O. Box 2604
Washington, DC 20013-2604
Telephone: (202) 338-6735
FAX: (703) 733-6042

Non-Government Customers

Subscriptions are available from the National Technical Information Service:

NTIS
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161
Telephone: (703) 487-4630
FAX: (703) 321-8547

New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.